

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2189.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

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ARCHITECTURE.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor.—T. HATTEY LEWIS, F.S.A.

The Opening Lecture is unavoidably POSTPONED until TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst. The Annual Course will be arranged as follows:—
FINE-ART. In Two Terms of Fifteen Lectures each, every Tuesday Evening, at 6.35; and **CONSTRUCTION**, in Two Terms of Fifteen Lectures each, every Tuesday Evening, at 7.30.
As it is the custom for Students to take Memoranda of the Lectures and Diagrams, to avoid loss of time, Skeleton Notes will be given them.

For Circular containing full particulars, apply to JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., B.A., at the College, Gower-street, W.C., or at the Professor's Office, 9, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—EVENING CLASSES.

Dr. BARNEY COOKE, of the ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (especially adapted to the requirements of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations of the London University) commences on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 13th of October, at 8 P.M.—For Syllabus and further particulars, apply to J. W. CROOKINGHAM, Esq.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET.

Dr. FRANKLAND, F.R.S., will commence a Course of FORTY LECTURES on INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th of October, at 10 A.M., to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 4s. These Lectures will be delivered at the Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford-street.

Dr. PERCY, F.R.S., will commence a Course of FIFTY LECTURES on METALLURGY, on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th of October, at half-past 11 o'clock, to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 4s. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will deliver a Course of Lectures on MINERALOGY applied to GEOLOGY and the ARTS, at King's College, London, on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at Nine o'clock, during October, November and December, commencing October 8th. Fee, 2s. 6d. Course of Lectures on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY will also be delivered on Thursday Evenings at 8 o'clock. These begin October 14th, and will be continued to Easter, 1870. Fee 12s. 6d. Prof. TENNANT gives PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in Mineralogy and Geology, illustrated by a large number of Specimens, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE. LADIES' CLASSES, conducted by eminent Teachers.—TENTH SESSION, 1869-70, commencing on MONDAY, the 11th of October, at 10 o'clock. Classes for Painting (Oil and Water), Drawing, Modelling, Dancing, Singing, Fancy-Sewing, Plain Sewing, Languages, History, Geography, Mathematics, &c. &c. Prospectus and information, personally or by letter, at the Crystal Palace, S.W.

By Order of the Committee,
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E. W. MAYNARD, Secretary.

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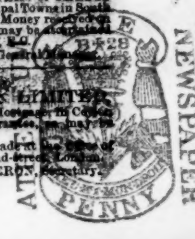
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Contents.

- I. JUVENTUS MUNDI.
- II. THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
- III. THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF ELEMENTARY LOGIC.
- IV. MR. BROWNING'S LATEST POETRY.
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WHEN the author of this work brought his first volume to an end, the reader may have felt as a visitor to the Tower would do if, expecting to be led over the whole edifice, the warder had taken him through the courts, and after exhibiting to him the interior of two or three historical rooms, had reconducted him to the main entrance and left him there with a bow. As the visitor would feel there was something more to see that was worth the seeing, so the reader must have felt that there was much more to learn that was worth the learning. A portion of this "much more" is included in the present volume, which would, perhaps, have been more aptly styled "Second Series" than "Vol. II."

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The Priests' Plot was in close connexion with the Gunpowder Plot. It is a drama in which that best known—or rather, we should say, most seen but least known—of the actors emerges here suddenly into view. Guy Fawkes is the personage he has always appeared in the public vision. He is the semi-heroic agent of the popular censure, and he first comes upon

us out of the underground laboratory in which he has been at that Satanic work which he, perhaps, thought was for Heaven's honour, and which Guy certainly hoped would turn out for his advantage. The heroism of the villainous deed which was intended, evaporates altogether in the fact that every possible means had been taken to ensure the escape of the agent after he had fired the train which led to the powder heaps, by the explosion of which a cowardly and horrible murder of a whole legislative body, with royalty at its head, was to be committed—a crime of which Mr. Dixon, erroneously as we think, believes that Rome disapproved.

We cannot help thinking also that the author has allowed an opportunity to escape of which he was well qualified to take advantage. His brilliant caprice leads him sometimes so far a-field with other persons in his drama, that we could have well borne at his hands some portraiture of Fawkes in some other guise, at some other age, in some other locality, than those in which we have been accustomed to see him in strict historical positions. We should have preferred to have had a "domestic piece," a picture of Guy Fawkes in his home when a boy, that we might have seen if there were any traces of the most merciless of criminals in the Yorkshire lad as he sat at table with his two sisters, or played with his fellows on the York Pavement. The fact is, that the public mind has been so occupied with Fawkes in his blood-thirsty and fanatic capacity, that the idea of his having been a quiet or even boisterous boy, or of his ever having been a boy at all, has hardly entered into our thoughts. He seems to us for ever connected with lantern, matches, rack and gallows. That he ever rested, a light burden of joy, on the bosom of his happy mother is like an impossible thing. Guy Fawkes, like other wild eccentrics, was, in the popular-romantic idea, never a child.

Nevertheless, he was born a "young gentleman," of a good old family, which still has its representatives in the Fawkeses of Farnley. How little did the grave officers of the Consistory Court, of which Guy's father was one,—how little did his kinsmen, the notary and the merchant, dream, when they partook of the posset in honour of his birth, of the end of the life story so joyously begun. On that April day of 1570, when he was held at the font of St. Michael-le-Belfry,—you may still stand on the very spot,—and Elizabeth was Queen,—how far from the thoughts of those highly respectable people must have been that all but accomplished catastrophe which was to send a Protestant royal family and two estates of the realm besides into the air, in order that "Papists" successors might take their places! In the mind's eye one sees young Guy at the Rev. Mr. Pullyne's school in the Horse Fair, sitting between Tom Morton, who afterwards became Bishop of Durham, and the younger Cheke, who was subsequently Sir John Cheke, Bart. All three achieved a certain sort of greatness, but Guy became the most notorious. Between Horse Fair and school, Fawkes seems to have taken more of the quality prevalent at the former than at the latter; and that is perhaps the reason why he never got into the groove that leads to bishoprics, or rose to any dignity, not even to a clerk's stool in the Consistorial office of his legal-minded sire. Nevertheless, Guy's grandmother must have loved the boy, for she left him her best silver whistle, with which she used to call her servants, and an old angel of gold, which dated perhaps from the time when Edward coined that highly-prized memorial of his well, but not easily, won naval victory off Sluys. One may reasonably wonder

whether the young fellow ever kept his grandam's angel for luck, and if the whistle ever dealt out low or shrill signals, as Guy travelled to and fro, from his lodging in St. Clement Danes, which was standing but the other day, to any of those mysterious points whither he was sped to do a work which was to have such woful ending.

It was, no doubt, a misfortune for Guy that he lost his father, the proctor, when he was but nine years of age. It was an evil day for him moreover, when his mother, Edith Fawkes, weary of a widowhood of three years' duration, listened to the wooing of Denis Baynbridge, of Scotton, and, for his sake, gave up name, heart, and old faith. On the day she wedded with her Papist lover of Scotton, and took her son and his sisters with her to her new home, her brother re-cast his will. He omitted his sister's name from it altogether, but he left to his two nieces, the bulk of his property; to Guy, he bequeathed a gold ring, a bed, with a pair of sheets and all other appurtenances. Scanty legacies seem to have soured Fawkes's temper. When he adopted the religion of his stepfather is not known—most likely it was as soon as his mother did, and at her bidding. More certain is it that when the old York proctor's idle son came of age and inherited all he could of his father's, he looked on the estate with scorn. It was not brilliant. It consisted chiefly of a farmhouse and an acre or two of land which he let to a tailor named Lumley, for one-and-twenty years, at a rent of 42 shillings a year. What remained of the paternal inheritance, the son sold for a poor thirty pounds sterling. There was some truth in what Guy Fawkes said, when he afterwards fell into the grip of the law, which would not let him go again, "My father," he said, "left me but small living, and I spent it."

When he had spent it, the world was his oyster, as it was Pistol's, which he with sword would open. After looking about him for awhile, he resolved to go to Spain. Spain was as a bank for penniless adventurers who would serve it unscrupulously and in a spirit hostile to England. Guy Fawkes has been called the Father of Perverts, and he was assuredly not the less welcome, in Spain, for his perversion. Such persons are supposed to form better tools than older instruments originally made for the purpose, but the edges of which have been blunted by time. It is a singular fact that the chief actor in the practical part of the Gunpowder Plot should have once been a Protestant. It is more singular that, if not all, as Mr. Dixon says, yet that nearly all the foremost and open actors therein, were of the same quality with regard to religion as Guy Fawkes. The truth is, that such men, if their ignorance be on a par with their recklessness, are the most easily pushed to extreme and fatal deeds. To impress on such men that a Protestant King was by that fact itself excommunicated, and that the Pope had the right to punish an heretical and excommunicated king, was only to tell them that assassination was lawful, and to make them eager to slay a sovereign in such condition, by fire, sword, poison, or the more swiftly avenging gunpowder.

In the Anglo-Spanish Plot, which did not altogether culminate in that which takes its name from the last swift and deadly ingredient, there was, however, another chief actor. Garnet is less familiar, of course, to the general eye than Fawkes, because he was less before it; but he was the soul of the whole affair. Take the 'Dictionary of Jesuits,' and you will read of a being who has an aspect almost god-like, so pure is he by principle, so earnest as a Christian teacher, so humble and self-denying

as a man. The picture is, indeed, so highly varnished, that the details and even the main figure itself are obscured. There is an atmosphere about them that is not of this earth—it is redolent of incense; and the figure has a glory about it significant of a man who died a martyr and rose again—a saint. Such is the view of Garnet in the 'Dictionary of Jesuits.' It is in the following way he is drawn in this new volume of 'Her Majesty's Tower':—

"The chief of this plot for many years was Henry Garnet, Prefect of the English Jesuits. The Prefect, a square, bluff man, of middle age, much worn by care, if not by drink, and looking ten years older than he was, had a string of different names. In Flanders he was known as Father Greene, Father Whalley, and Father Roberts. In England he passed under the priestly names of Father Garnet, Father Darcy, and Father Walley; under the lay names of Mr. Farmer and Mr. Mese. He had as many homes as names; not to speak of the houses of his penitents and pupils, which were to him as homes. He had a house called White Webbs, in Enfield Chase; a lodging in Thames Street, near Queenhithe; a secluded residence on Wandsworth Common; an old manor at Erith, which he used for the coming and going of his agents by the Thames. This man of many names and domiciles is said to have kept a merry table. He was accused of a fondness for female society which ill became a priest, and the name of Helen Brooksby was coupled with this hint of frailty, even more than that of her sister Ann Vaux. These hints of an undue fondness for wine and women rest, not on the words of his Protestant enemies, but on those of his Catholic friends—most of all, on the words of his fellow-confessors. It would be unfair to urge against Garnet all that was said of him, even by his fellows, after he had played his game and lost his life; for the whole body of the Secular clergy hated him as an upstart and intruder in their Church, while many of his brethren in the Society, blessed with more patient tempers and more moderate hopes, disliked his memory as that of a man who had brought discredit on their craft. From neither side had Garnet much in the way of mercy to expect; a balance must be struck between the words which were spoken and the facts which were proved. The Prefect was a fine linguist, a subtle reasoner, a good divine; but no one who knows the story of his time will say that he lived a perfectly blameless life. When a lad at Winchester school, he was flogged for offences which have no name; and the conditions under which he resided as a grown man in Italian cloisters, in Flemish camps, and in English country-houses, were in high degree unfavourable to personal virtue. Most of his days and nights were spent in evading spies, in studying tricks and masks, in passing under false colours, in conducting spurious business. One day he was a rich merchant from the City, next day a poor soldier from the wars; here a married man, there a single one; now a tavern-ruffler, with rapier ready on his thigh; anon a starving curate, full of ardour for his Queen. Each day was to him a fight for liberty and life. The fate of his old companions weighed upon his mind. Southwell had been hung. Weston still lingered in the Clink—a daily warning, that if he meant to live and labour for his Church, he must put on every disguise that natural craft and wide experience could suggest as a cover for what he was. Short of this masking, he would fall at once. Yet while it would be harsh to urge against Garnet that his changes of name and dress were in themselves immoral, as tending to deceive, it would be idle not to see that a life so spent implies a vast deal of lying, and that lying, for whatever purpose it may be done, is utterly corrosive to heart and soul. A saint could not live a daily lie. That Father Garnet loved good wine and plenty of it, we know from the highest source—himself. Claret was his table-drink, and he liked to wind up his repast with sack. Sometimes he drank so freely that his servants had to put him to bed. Now and then he got drunk. But there is no reason to believe, with Bishop Abbott, that he was a constant sot; the very life he led being evidence against such a calumny. That he was fond of female

society, and indulged his weakness to the point of public scandal, there can be no doubt. The ladies living under his roof may have thought themselves the Martha and Mary of a new reign of grace; but the Prefect knew that the world would not judge their conduct in this pious vein. The world condemned them. The Church condemned them. In the writings of the Secular Priests, this weakness of the Jesuit Prefect was denounced in terms which leave no room for doubt as to what was meant."

Such is the author's view of Garnet, "the master-spirit" of the first part of the Anglo-Spanish conspiracy, which ended with the executions following on the Powder Plot,—among others, with that of Garnet, who was hung in St. Paul's Churchyard. It is but bare justice to him to say that Garnet died like a gentleman. If he exhibited some human fear, he controlled, almost mastered it; and, with regard to the charge laid against him of impurity of life, he solemnly denied it in nearly the last words he uttered. At such a time a man would hardly utter an untruth, even if he had received absolution for it before it was expressed, and had been taught to believe that Heaven would not be further off, if he saved the honour of the Church, by telling a falsehood!

But to return to the time when the plot was a-making, which bound itself to the Powder Plot, and the plotters thought no eye was upon them:—

"For many years past, a few cautious Jesuits, under their Prefect, Garnet, had been hiding in the country, chiefly in the London suburbs and in the midland shires; but on the Queen's death becoming known abroad, a larger body came over sea from Flanders and Castile, to aid in promoting the peace with Spain. In crossing the Straits, they knew they were breaking the English law, since no member of their Order could then reside on English soil; but they reckoned, not without cause, on the Secretary of State being purposely blind to their coming over, since their object was to promote the King's most ardent wish. In Cecil these Jesuits met their match. The men who moved the Order were no strangers to him; some of them were in his pay, still more of them were in his power. A list of the Fathers lay in his desk; a list giving their true names and their false, with an account of the houses in which they lodged and of the persons who helped them to come and go. He knew something of Father Fisher, otherwise Percy, otherwise Fairfax, who lived in Sir Everard Digby's house. He was acquainted with Father Oldcorne, the Confessor of Mrs. Abington of Hendlip Hall. Garnet was his neighbour, and might almost be called his chum. Father Creswell wrote to him from Valladolid, Father Persons from Rome. By these and other means he held the threads of their purpose in his grasp, and felt that, should the day for a tussle with the Order ever come, he would be strong enough to drag them down. The fathers were allowed to land and spread themselves through the London suburbs and the country districts; but they were not suffered to come and go unwatched. The Secretary had his agents on the quay of every port and the deck of every ship. The jovial skipper who gave the fathers a passage in his bark, and who seemed to them the pink of good fellows, was his spy. The bland old priest, who welcomed them on shore and gave them such wise counsels, was in his pay. One band of Jesuits came over in the Golden Lion, Francis Burnell commander. Fresh from Antwerp, where the Austrian Cardinal and the Spanish Infanta had been proclaimed King and Queen of England, these fathers were hot with zeal, and, finding the skipper a man of their own mind, they were free in talk about the King of Scots. They said the King was doomed, and talked of the speedy destruction of all his house. Before they were put on shore, Capt. Burnell had reported their words to one of Cecil's spies in Harwich, who sent a copy of their speeches to Whitehall. The spy who watched the coming and going of these fathers in Harwich was Francis Tilletson, a priest.

A part of Cecil's craft in dealing with political rivals lay in the adroit advantage which he took of the bitter feuds then raging in the ancient church; so as to gain from each party in that church the means of crushing the other, when a policy of repression happened to serve his turn. Blood ran so high between sections of the Catholic clergy—between the Secular priests and the Jesuit missionaries—that each was ready to betray the other into his hands. Tilletson was not more eager to denounce the Jesuits in Harwich than Garnet was to destroy the Seculars in London. Each rejoiced when his rival fell. If Jesuits and Seculars were both opposed in theory to the Crown, they opposed it in a different spirit, and sought their ends by a different path. Each had a purpose and a plot; and the purpose dearest to each was to betray his fellow priest to the law."

Some of the best passages in the book are to be found in the contrasts drawn between the staunch old English Catholics, noble, gentle and simple—honest, hearty fellows all,—who were not Englishmen, if you please, but first of all Papists, and the Ultramontane, Italianized, half-Spanish, in nothing English, pupils of the Jesuits, by whom they were taught that a Spanish King and an Italian Pope were two very good heads for England. The English Catholics of the old national type loved their country first, and abhorred even Papal interference with it, which always aroused their characteristic ire. Rome, Spain, and the Jesuits were determined to re-convert all England to the ancient forms which she had systematically resisted. They resolved to convert English Catholics as well as Reformers, and they once had some prospect of fatally succeeding.

The Powder Plot was not the first fruit of this resolution. In the account of it, the author will probably excite some surprise on the part of his readers:—

"The plot was an actual plot, with living agents and a settled plan. Yet the dreamers who ascribe this plot, in general terms, to the Catholic clergy and laity, go further astray from fact than the dreamers who ascribe it to King James. The plot was not a Catholic plot. This wild project of political murder was the work of a few converts from the English Church, conducted by a gang of outlaws and fanatics, not only against the conscience, but against the interest, of every Catholic in the realm. The Pope condemned it. The Archbishop condemned it. All the Secular priests and all their sober flocks condemned it. What these children of St. Edward and St. Thomas had to do with the Powder Plot, was to bear, during many reigns, under protests which were seldom heard, the social odium and political penalty of a crime which they abhorred. Nor was this project properly a Jesuit crime. It found some friends in the Order of Jesus, beyond a doubt; but these friends of the Powder Plot were of no high standing in the body, and the society, as a society, gave them no support. Not one, but many, of the more eminent Fathers fought against the scheme. The General, Claudius Aquaviva, set his face against the plotters, when he could only guess their purpose, and when the details reached him, just as he was entering on the festival of Christmas, the noble old man was smitten to the heart. Those who throw the blame on Catholics miss the great moral of the crime. The men who contrived, the men who prepared, the men who sanctioned, this scheme of assassination were, one and all, of Protestant birth. Father Persons was Protestant born. Father Owen and Father Garnet were Protestants born. From what is known of Winter's early life, it may be assumed that he was a Protestant. Catesby and Wright had been Protestant boys. Guy Fawkes had been a Protestant, Percy had been a Protestant. The minor persons were like their chiefs—apostates from their early faith, with the moody weakness which is an apostate's inspiration and his curse. Tresham was a convert—Monteagle was a convert—Digby was a convert. Thomas Morgan, Robert Kay and Kit Wright were all converts. The five gentlemen who dug the mine in Palace

Yard were all of English blood and of Protestant birth. But they were converts and fanatics, observing no law save that of their own passions; men of whom it should be said, in justice to all religions, that they no more disgraced the church which they entered than that which they had left. The plot was the main clerical effort of that Spanish conspiracy against English law which the converted Jesuits had been trained to conduct; a political conflict in which these English Jesuits appealed to the sword and perished by the sword."

To part of this, however, it may be observed, that Rome was well aware of what was going on, and that her disapproval would have been best manifested by warning the English Government of the crime that was intended and of the catastrophe that was impending. But the whole details are so picturesquely narrated that the reader is carried away by the narrative. This picturesqueness pervades the whole volume; and even if it a little dazzles or deludes us, we cannot but confess its power. If we do not invariably agree with the writer, we acknowledge the rare ability with which he expresses his opinions. We conclude with a full-length portrait of Fawkes after capture, which will in part illustrate our assertion:—

"A man to study with a curious art was the stiff, bronzed fellow, with sandy beard and fell of auburn hair, now standing in this Tudor room, before judges of such high fame and power, and answering these lords of war and masters of law as lightly as though the inquiry were some tavern jest; giving the false name of Johnson, the false description of a serving-man; and only laughing roughly when they found him out. Tall, strongly built, and thirty-five years old, he stood before them in the prime of all his powers. His face was good, in some of its aspects fine. His tones were those of gentle life; his words, though few, were choice; and his bearing spoke of both the cloister and the camp. Despite the grime upon his hands, the grime of coal and powder, he was evidently a man of birth. Mountjoy could see that he had been a soldier; Northampton found him an adept in the schools. Even Cecil, who knew a good deal more about him than he liked to say, was smitten by his jaunty air. 'He is no more dismayed,' wrote the Secretary of State, 'than if he were taken for a poor robbery on the highway.' Not a dozen hours had yet passed by since he was seized in Parliament Place; seized in the very fact, with matches in his pocket, with a lantern behind the door, and in such guise and manner as made his conviction sure. All that could have happened to cross his purpose and crush his spirit had come to pass. His plans had failed, his friends were scattered, his cause was lost. Behind him lay the wreck of life; before him lowered the jail, the rack, the gibbet, and the yelling crowd. All that he could call his now on earth, was a day of feverish pain, an infamous and cruel death, a memory laden with a lasting curse. Yet the man was rock. The lords had spent a sleepless night, and he had slumbered like a child. They had been tossing on beds of down, while he had been sleeping on a plait of straw. They had sought for rest in vain under painted ceilings, and he had been dreaming lightly in the darkest dungeon of the Tower. The Lieutenant, coming early to his cell, had found him sleeping 'as a man void of trouble.' Not that he was cold and strong; still less that he was dark and subtle. The man was open and even frank. He told the truth, so far as he meant to speak, at once. When he told a lie, he told it of fixed design; and rather to screen some brother in misfortune than to save himself. He was neither mercenary, nor inscrutable, nor heroic; he was simply a fanatic, with the vices and virtues which belong to a fanatic. Like nearly all fanatics, he was a convert to his faith, glowing with the zeal which sharpens a fakir's knife, and comforts a martyr at the stake. Fasting and observance had help to drive him mad; until he felt, like many of those fanatics of the Holy Office whom he had met in Antwerp and Madrid, that it was his duty to kill men's bodies on the chance of saving souls."

In conclusion, there only remains to be said that the present volume is superior in sustained interest to that by which it was preceded. This arises from the series of plots which it chronicles forming links of one chain; and familiar as some of the stories may seem to be, they are told with such knowledge of new facts as to make them like hitherto unwritten chapters in our history.

The Shakspearian Diary and Almanack: a Daily Chronicle of Events, with Appropriate Quotations from the Poet's Works. (London Stereoscopic Company.)

THE Shakspearian *menu*, which was lately sent from America to our Correspondent in Paris, is outdone in variety of quotation by this Almanac. Here every day of the year has its motto, corresponding to the event which has made it memorable. Among so many, some of course must seem poor or far-fetched. The main objection, however, is not to the selection of mottoes, but to the choice of events. It appears to us that the births and deaths of insignificant men have been recorded merely for the sake of some apt quotation, and that matters of much greater moment have been omitted because they could not be so happily accompanied. For instance, the death of Beau Nash, the establishment of various London papers and the reduction of the price of others, the first return of Mr. Roebuck to Parliament, the birth of Barnum and the prosecution of Madame Rachel, are not sufficiently important to have a day and a motto. Sometimes, indeed, the extreme felicity of the quotation makes amends for the slightness of the event. Thus the commencement of the Overend and Gurney prosecution, the main significance of which is, that having been begun on the 1st of January it is not over yet, has a motto from 'Timon of Athens,'—"There's theft in 'limited' professions." The birth of Dr. Cumming is illustrated by three lines from the Second Part of 'Henry the Sixth' about the "premiered flames of the last day." Both these events, however, and many others, are too much of the day to bear the real stamp of lasting value. An almanac, unless it is to be published once only, as a curiosity, should aim at chronicling matters of a more enduring kind. We do not say that living men ought to be excluded. No one would grudge Mr. Ruskin a place, although the line given to him is not very appropriate. On the other hand, Mr. Browning is happily characterized by a line from 'Troilus and Cressida':—"There's more in me than thou understandst." Mr. Swinburne, who, by the way, was not born in 1843, is made to ask with King Lear for an ounce of civet to sweeten his imagination. Mr. Wilkie Collins "could a tale unfold whose lightest word would harrow up thy soul." To Professor Owen, "Bones bear witness"; Sir Roderick Murchison reminds us of "Sermons in stones," and Mr. Frank Buckland utters the genial wish of Caliban,—"Toads, bats and beetles light upon you." These are the best specimens of comment on living men; but the happiest efforts of the compiler are directed to the dead. Joseph Hume almost bears away the palm with "What is the figure? what is the figure?" from 'Love's Labour's Lost'; but Horne Tooke comes near him with Timon's prayer, "Yield me roots." Of Sir Cresswell Cresswell we are warned, "He will divorce you"; Cobden, who was born the next day to Sir Cresswell, though with an interval of twenty years, quotes from 'Coriolanus', "When we stood up about the corn"; and Lord Eldon, whose birthday also follows by one day, though preceding by fifty-three years, is, as ever, "doubtful whether what I see be true." The motto

assigned to a successor of Lord Eldon is even more appropriate: Lord Brougham, we read in a passage from 'Timon of Athens', "appears sometimes like a lord, sometimes like a lawyer, sometimes like a philosopher." To go still further back, Burton of the 'Anatomy' is described, by the aid of 'Cymbeline', as "a most rare boy of melancholy." Passing from men to things, we may note that when the income-tax is imposed, "Bull doth bear the yoke." The repeal of the window-tax is met in a more exulting spirit:—"If Caesar can hide the sun from us, or put the moon in his pocket, we'll pay him tribute for light; else, sir, no more tribute." Probably the part of the almanac which will strike most people as unsatisfactory is the selection of Sunday mottoes. In the majority of cases these seem to have been chosen on no distinct principle. Why are we to feel in any special way that "we are in God's hand, brother" on the second Sunday after Christmas? Why are we to exclaim "the will of Heaven be done" on the second Sunday in Lent, after thanking God with extreme fervour on the first? It really seems as if the first week of fasting had produced a good effect, but when it was discovered that there were five more weeks to come exhausted Nature yielded. Of course, if the Sunday mottoes are not meant to be specially appropriate, but are chosen on account of their general piety, our objection does not apply. But we hardly think such a principle is worthy of the present compiler. We must compliment him, on the whole, for the skill with which he has suited the word to the action, although it appears to us that in more than one case he has gone out of his way to suit the action to the word.

Essays of a Birmingham Manufacturer. By William Lucas Sargant. Vol. I. (Williams & Norgate.)

MR. Sargant is a thoughtful manufacturer, who can remember the agitations which resulted in the Reform Bill of '32, after so nearly giving birth to civil war that the operatives of our great towns were actually making ready for an appeal to physical force, and a manufacturer of the author's acquaintance, a man "distinguished throughout life for unusual industry and devotion to business," looked upon battle as so imminent that "he actually purchased firearms—not to protect himself against insurgent workmen, but with the intention of fighting in their company." Mr. Sargant has produced five essays, which surpass a considerable portion of pamphlets in being amusing, instructive, and in a very high degree readable. Whether they appear now for the first time he does not say; but though their quality would have justified their appearance in magazines of superior standing, their unconventional freedom, in places almost rising to eccentricity, disposes us to think that they have never undergone editorial revision. Anyhow, they make an entertaining volume, that will not create many enemies, though it must be acknowledged that the author occasionally exhibits a certain irritating air of pugnacious self-sufficiency which is not calculated to conciliate his readers.

The essay on Sir Samuel Bentham is a memoir of the engineer's life and works, which bears signs of having been prepared as a review of the inventor's biography that came under our notice some years since. Under the title "Dyslogistic"—a word which Jeremy Bentham manufactured in the hope that it would become the popular correlative to "eulogistic"—the essayist dissuades his countrymen from using terms which have come to be significant of disagreeable qualities, when they are not meant to express

blame or aversion. Terms neither open to misconstruction, nor calculated to suggest thoughts contradictory to the ideas which it is wished to convey, should be substituted, he urges, for such words as "litigious," "inquisitorial," "selfish," "sensual," whenever, in compliance with colloquial custom, we apply those epithets to things commendable or not absolutely reprehensible. Thus, in speaking of methods of criminal investigation in our law-courts, on the processes of which there is no intention to put a stigma, he would have us substitute "plaintiff-system" and "inquest-system" for "litigious system" and "inquisitorial system." In like manner, he asks us to speak of "self-regarding motives" instead of "selfish considerations," when we have occasion to draw attention to the prudential influences that actuate men to take the course of benevolence or generosity. His remarks on "sensual" were needless, for whilst that word is almost always used in a dyslogistic sense, it is no less general for speakers of English to employ the word "sensual" when they wish to refer without disapproval to the pleasures that come to us through the senses. Again, though substantially correct, Mr. Sargent's definitions of "vanity" and "pride" are less precise and satisfactory than those suggested by the critic who referred vanity to a too high and pride to a too low regard for the opinions of others. But though we differ from him on some of the verbal points which he raises, we have no inclination to speak dyslogistically of a paper that should be perused by nice discriminators between words that just fall short of synonymy.

Of the political articles, 'Ireland and the Tenure of Land' and 'Limited Democracy,' the latter is the more able; but though we concur with our author in having no fear for England now that she has become what he calls a Limited Democracy, we cannot encourage him to think that his reasonings will allay the apprehensions of those who, with alarm and gloomy foreboding, believe that we are fast advancing to democracy without limitations. When Mr. Sargent, after rendering homage to the power and general goodness of the American Government, admits that the unrestricted democracy of the United States is fraught with inconveniences and evils, it is to no purpose that he attempts to soothe the agitation of alarmists in this country by reminding them that the limited democracy of England is a very different thing from the unlimited democracy of our Transatlantic cousins. "No doubt, there is a difference," they will reply, "but how long will it last? By your own showing it is in the nature of democratic force to bear down the barriers which impede its progress. What security then do we derive from limitations, which sooner or later will be swept away? The difference between democracy under restraint and democracy without fetters, like the difference between the child in leading-strings and the adult man, is only an affair of time."

But the most original and piquant, as well as the best, of the essays is the paper on the 'Characteristics of Manufacturers,' in which the author glorifies his own class, at the expense of the merchants, in language that has a ring of personal antagonism:—

"I have already instituted a comparison between Liverpool and Manchester—between the two great Lancashire towns; the one mercantile, the other manufacturing. It might well be conjectured that Liverpool would be far more intelligent and generally instructed,—that while the manufacturers were confining themselves to the narrow processes of managing their factories, the merchants would be regulating their adventures by studying the shifting politics, the wars and revolutions, of

countries far and near,—of France and Japan, of Austria and Brazil, of Spain and China. No doubt you meet in Liverpool many travelled men; and no knowledge is so available for conversation as that derived from travelling. Two strangers who have explored Central America will spend an evening in comparing their experience of Guatemala and Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and in discussing the effects of Walker's filibustering. But in more important matters I do not find in Liverpool any proofs of superior intelligence. I know no newspaper there which combines such a large circulation with sober and thoughtful writing as the three manufacturing journals, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Leeds Mercury*, and the *Birmingham Daily Post*. Liverpool has no association like the Manchester Statistical Society, which was formed even before the London one, and at whose large annual meetings you now see such leading citizens as the Mayors of Manchester and of Salford. I am told by one thoroughly able to judge, that Liverpool is of all large towns the most indifferent to any proposal for the formation of such a society. The fact is easily explained: the minds of Liverpool men are engrossed by their business,—their profits are not made by steady industry, but by happy speculation,—their fortunes do not grow uniformly, but are made or lost by jumps. You ask about the means of some one on 'Change: his father left him thirty thousand pounds, but he has diminished it: by-the-by, this last rise in sugar must have put him straight again. Men are perpetually going up and down; and are likely enough to experience the vicissitudes of a speculator elsewhere, who assured me that three times had he lived in a garret, and three times had his wife driven her carriage. At a Liverpool dinner-party, the ladies having retired, some general conversation begins: a whisper, however, is heard, How was cotton when you left?—Hardening. A dead silence, and for an hour nothing but cotton. A cotton-spinner, too, feels a great interest in the price of his staple; but the difference of a farthing a pound is to him a trifle when compared with what it is to the speculator, who may be dealing with bales where the manufacturer deals with stones. The manufacturer, taught by experience that in common times, with foresight, he can escape loss from fluctuations of price, and knowing that he can make a profit by his well-ordered factory, finds his mind at ease for the discussion of ordinary topics, or even for reading of a grave character; but what can you expect from the speculator, whose fortune, or perhaps whose solvency, is staked on a rise or fall of cotton? Can you imagine him passing an evening in earnestly debating the statistics of crime or the theoretical functions of capital?"

Turning from Liverpool to London our Sargent in arms hits out right and left, and administers terrible punishment to the municipal authorities, hackney-coach proprietors, water-purveyors, gas-proprietors, artisans, and other delinquents of the metropolis:—

"A stranger would imagine that the great wealth of London would enable it to support every desirable charitable institution, and to come to the assistance of the less rich towns: he would expect to find that the country generally would appeal to the metropolis for help. I can say from experience that this is the last thing which is usually thought of. In any national calamity, such as the Lancashire Cotton Dearth, London gives assistance, just as every other considerable town does; but in ordinary local cases, no one turns to the City for help. Indeed, it is a singular and discreditable fact, that London is constantly appealing to the provinces. Out of scores of London circulars which I have received, I have before me one from an Orphan Asylum; four from homes for neglected boys, as though there were no neglected boys in manufacturing towns; one from the 'Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association.' As I have happily escaped the reputation of a philanthropist, I infer that these circulars are distributed generally, and that they are favourably received—that, in fact, rich London does sponge on the less rich provinces. * * The commercial

inhabitants of the metropolis really believe that when a man calls himself a Londoner, there is no more to be said—he belongs to the greatest and richest city in the world, and that is glory enough for any man. I may be excused for pointing out that a coral reef is a great and wonderful production, but that the insects which have made it are minute and unimportant. The English are a great people, but an Englishman who is idle, careless and cowardly is by the contrast made more contemptible. London is a great city; but the commercial Londoners who are content without municipal institutions,—who neglect their fine river,—who drink foul water and burn weak, sulphureous gas,—who are resigned to dirty cabs and uncivil drivers,—who neglect their poor and feast their guardians,—who maintain filthy and inefficient infirmaries,—who waste the funds of their multitudinous charities, and permit their great endowed schools to misapply their means while the education of the middle classes is shamefully neglected,—who even in subscriptions of money are behind the less wealthy provinces,—and who are regularly in the rear of all movements in favour of the working classes,—these men cannot shield themselves behind the greatness of their city as a cover for their individual idleness and selfishness."

Londoners have for a long time borne themselves so loftily and insolently to the provinces that we cannot do otherwise than applaud the Midland manufacturer who gives them a bit of his mind with heroic disregard for the consequences of plain speech. The Lord Mayor should take warning and reform his ways, or the Birmingham lad may, perhaps, give him another and sharper lesson.

St. Clement of Rome. The Two Epistles to the Corinthians. A Revised Text, with Introduction and Notes. By J. B. Lightfoot, D.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE writings of the apostolic fathers have been edited and examined by various scholars since Jacobson's excellent edition of them appeared, in 1840, with considerable success. The text has been revised; while questions as to authenticity, integrity and dates have been discussed with minute and careful scrutiny. We know much more about them at the present time than when Hefele and Jacobson began to give better editions than those of their predecessors.

The present volume, which is merely a first instalment, is devoted to the epistles of Clements Romanus. With regard to the text, one should have thought that after its careful reproduction by Tischendorf from the Alexandrian MS. and Hilgenfeld's recent publication, little remained to be done; but though the Leipzig scholar's ability in deciphering MSS. is equal to that of any living critic, he has not always read the faded original correctly. In a few places, Dr. Lightfoot, or his fellow-labourer, Mr. Vansittart, has succeeded better. By the aid of Tischendorf, the text of the present edition is, on the whole, superior to that of the German Professor. The differences between them, however, are few; and sometimes we side with Tischendorf against our countrymen. The great pains bestowed on the decipherment of the text leave nothing to be desired or expected from future critics. But conjecture should be applied very seldom, and in section 44. the difficult word *ἐπιπορευν* (injunction?) should not be changed.

The most important points relating to Clement are the authenticity of the two epistles to the Corinthians, the times when they were written, the quotations from the New Testament in the first, with the authority attributed to it in the second century. The so-called second epistle is readily proved to be of later origin than Clement, and to date about the end of the second century. But the first is of more con-

sequence. Dr. Lightfoot follows the general view of its having been written by Clement himself, about the year 95, during the persecution of Domitian. But though great names favour the authenticity and a date nearly as late as this, neither position can be pronounced certain. The proofs of the Clementine authorship are hardly satisfactory, notwithstanding the confident assertions of Uhlhorn and others. Dr. Lightfoot quotes "his contemporary, *Hermas*," in 'The Shepherd'; but the age of *Hermas* is uncertain. Volkmar places him in A.D. 130. All that can be affirmed with truth is, that he was somewhat later than Clement. Between the time of Clement and the earliest witnesses to the authenticity of his epistle, viz., Hegesippus and Dionysius of Corinth, upwards of seventy years intervened; so that these fathers, who were by no means critical men, might know nothing about the real authorship except from a vague tradition. The external and internal evidence given by our author is consistent with a later writer than Clement, one belonging to the first part of the second century and the latter part of Trajan's reign.

That doubts lie against the authenticity of the epistle may be inferred from the fact of the integrity being questioned by some critics who allow the Clementine authorship,—by Mosheim and Neander, for example; the latter of whom detects a palpable contradiction between the first part, where bishops and presbyters stand on a level, and chapters 40, &c., where the system of the Jewish priesthood is transferred to the Christian Church. But the integrity is pretty clear; so that the ground of the contradiction alluded to by Neander must be sought in Clement's Jewish or Gentile Christian position, perhaps in the desire to conciliate the two classes of Christians and build up an orthodox Christianity. He certainly speaks in praise of St. Peter before St. Paul, in the fifth chapter, and it is more probable that he was a Jewish Christian; but the substantial Paulinism of the epistle, modified as it is, bears against this hypothesis. Clement, the Jewish Christian, would hardly have written *such a letter*. Besides, who can tell the true succession of the first Roman bishops? Does not the oldest Latin tradition make Clement the first after St. Peter? Does not Tertullian affirm that he was ordained by Peter himself? Dr. Lightfoot asserts that the most trustworthy accounts make him third in the succession of Roman bishops, that is, after Linus and Cletus, according to Irenæus; but Peter is the first bishop by the same accounts—a fact which is legendary.

As to citations from the New Testament, sayings of Jesus are freely adduced, but written Gospels are not mentioned. Did the author use the latter? The present editor believes that he did, as his notes show; and he has the authority of Volkmar on his side. But the Swiss scholar dates the Epistle of Clement A.D. 125. We are disappointed in finding the affirmative *assumed* rather than discussed. It is true that Dr. Lightfoot sometimes allows the *possibility* of an apocryphal writing or Gospel having been employed; but he always inclines to another view.

The question of the liturgical or canonical use of the letter is treated in a way which cannot be commended, because it savours of evasion. We employ the phrase "liturgical or canonical" purposely, in contrast with Dr. Lightfoot's distinction between the two epithets. "I use the word liturgical," says he, "rather than canonical because there is no evidence to show that it (the epistle) was ever placed by any respectable writer in the same category, or invested with the same authority, as the canonical books of Scripture." This language conveys an erroneous impres-

sion. If the Church of Corinth read it publicly before A.D. 170, as they did, this fact proves that they assigned the same authority to it as to the other New Testament writings, for a canon was not then established, and canonical authority had yet to arise. Hence a liturgical use of the epistle in the first half of the second century is tantamount to a canonical one. Besides, Clement of Alexandria, in calling his namesake "an apostle," assigns the epistle that higher authority which most of the Churches disputed till the document was excluded from the canon.

The notes appended to the text are copious and useful; too copious perhaps, because they contain many things which it is the province of lexicons and grammars to give. The explanations of Greek words and phrases might have been left to the lexicons of Schleusner, Wahl, Bretschneider, Stephens, &c., and to the grammars of Winer and Buttmann. Hebrew terms also might often have been omitted, and old Trommius consulted. The collation of similar words and phrases in early ecclesiastical writers is good and useful. The editor's Greek scholarship is usually accurate: his interpretations are sometimes unsatisfactory. Thus, valid objection may be taken to his note on the phrase *τὸ τίμημα τῆς ἐκείνου*, in §. 5. It cannot be proved that the first Roman imprisonment of St. Paul terminated in his liberation, after which he visited Spain; and to rely on the vague expression of Clement as evidence is precarious. The epistle does not justify the assumption of its writer being precise or exact in the use of words and phrases. We explain the phraseology in question of Rome, "the boundary of the West," in distinction from its interior. Dr. Lightfoot's Hebrew knowledge is less satisfactory than his Greek. Thus, in relation to Genesis iv. 8, he says, that the Masoretes reckon it one of the twenty-eight passages where there is a *lacuna* in the text; whereas the *Piska* does not indicate a gap, but relates to the division of a verse. It is uncertain whether any words have been accidentally omitted there, for Tuch and others explain the Hebrew verse as if it were complete. An attempted correction of the Hebrew text in Deuteronomy xxxii. 8, 9, is unhappy, because the original *does* yield a good sense. And in Isaiah lx. 17, the English "exactors" or its equivalent "task-masters" is incorrect, the Greek *ἐπισκοποῦντες* being there its right representative—*rulers or overseers*.

The volume is creditable to the learning, judgment, and orthodoxy of the editor. All his remarks and dissertations are pitched in a cautious and safe key. Those, indeed, who are familiar with the recent literature of the Clementine epistles will find nothing new or important, no contribution to the subject, and may therefore be disappointed. The editor has not helped to clear up the difficult questions connected with the first epistle. He has not even discussed one of the interesting problems, the doctrinal standpoint of Clement, to which Schwegler, Schliemann, and Reuss, but especially Hilgenfeld, Ritschl, and Uhlhorn, have directed attention. The Paulinism of the epistle deviates from the genuine character of the apostle's doctrine, and is somewhat degenerate. The peculiar object of faith differs in Paul and Clement.

All that is said about the second epistle and other spurious writings attributed to Clement, in the present work, is pertinent and correct. Here Dr. Lightfoot is perfectly at home. We cannot express equal satisfaction with his views of the first epistle. Critical questions of the highest delicacy and difficulty are beyond his timid and contracted vision.

Social Life of the Chinese. A Daguerreotype of Daily Life in China. By the Rev. Justus Doolittle. Edited and revised by the Rev. Paxton Hood. With 150 Illustrations. (Low & Co.)

China and the Chinese. By the Rev. John L. Nevius. With a Map and Illustrations. (Same Publishers.)

THESE two books may very conveniently be dealt with together. They treat of the same subject, and they are written by missionaries, who, of course, consider the matters they discuss from much the same point of view. Curiously enough, too, they have both the same illustrations, though it is quite easy to see to which volume these embellishments properly belong, as they occur strictly *à propos* in Mr. Doolittle's book, but sometimes, as the French say, are "dragged in by the hair" in that of Mr. Nevius. To say the truth, however, the books are not so like as they seem, and that which we have placed second forms a very good supplement to the other. It is more philosophical and sententious, and altogether Mr. Nevius soars as much above his brother writer as an eagle above a paper kite.

The original edition of Mr. Doolittle's volume has already been reviewed in this journal. We know of no book which gives so entertaining an account of the social condition of the Chinese; but as it has been noticed before, we shall only add a few remarks on some matters to which we did not heretofore direct attention. China has borrowed a great many things from India through the medium of Buddhism. As an example of this, we may take the Chinese notion of eclipses. The following passage gives an account which might as justly have been penned in Bombay as in Ningpo:—

"The Chinese generally have no rational idea of the cause of eclipses. The common explanation is that the sun or the moon has experienced some disaster. Some even affirm that the object eclipsed is being devoured by an immense ravenous monster. This is the most popular sentiment in Fuhchau in regard to the procuring cause of eclipses. All look upon the object eclipsed with wonder. Many are filled with apprehension and terror. Some of the common people, as well as mandarins generally, enter upon some course of action, the express object of which is to save the luminary from its dire calamity, or to rescue it from the jaws of its greedy enemy. Mandarins must act officially, and in virtue of their being officers of government. Neither they nor the people seem to regard the immense distance of the celestial object as at all interfering with the success of their efforts. The high mandarins procure the aid of priests of the Taoist sect at their yamuns. These place an incense censer and two large candlesticks, for holding red candles or tapers, on a table in the principal reception-room of the mandarin, or in the open space in front of it under the open heavens. At the commencement of the eclipse the tapers are lighted, and soon after the mandarin enters, dressed in his official robes. Taking some sticks of lighted incense in both hands, he makes his obeisance before or facing the table, raising and depressing the incense two or three times, according to the established fashion, before it is placed in the censer. Or sometimes the incense is lighted and put in the censer by one of the priests employed. The officer proceeds to perform the high ceremony of kneeling down three times and knocking his head on the ground nine times. After this he arises from his knees. Large gongs and drums near by are now beaten as loudly as possible. The priests begin to march slowly around the tables, reciting formulas, &c., which marching they keep up, with more or less intermissions, until the eclipse has passed off. A uniform result always follows these official efforts to save the sun and the moon. They are invariably successful! There is not a single instance recorded in the annals of the empire when the measures prescribed in instructions from the Emperor's astro-

nomers at Peking, and correctly carried out in the provinces by the mandarins, have not resulted in a complete rescue of the object eclipsed. Doubtless the vast majority of the common people in China believe that the burning of tapers and incense, the prostration of the mandarins, the beating of the gongs and drums, and the recitations on the part of the priests, are signally efficacious in driving away the voracious monster. They observe that the sun or the moon does not seem to be permanently injured by the attacks of its celestial enemy, although a half or nearly the whole appeared to have been swallowed up. This happy result is doubtless viewed with much complacency by the parties engaged to bring it about."

Chinese notions about the talismanic power of those ugly little coins called *cash* are quite in accordance with Hindü superstition. At page 87 we read, "The ancient cash is used as a charm, in order to keep away evil spirits or influences." This reminds us of the *Kale Takhe* and the use made of them in India. Some of the Chinese superstitions are, however, too ridiculous for any but Chinese. Take as a specimen the account of the gamblers' god, the tiger:—

"It is the god of gambling, or one of the gods worshipped by gamblers. Sometimes an image is made of wood or clay, or a picture is delineated on paper or a piece of board, of a winged tiger, standing on its hinder feet, and grasping a large cash in its mouth or in its paws. Sometimes merely a title of the animal, 'His Excellency the Grasping Cash Tiger,' is written on a piece of paper. This is then put under the gaming-table, between two bunches of mock money, which are suspended; or it is placed on a table in the gambling-room, or fastened to the wall behind a table. Incense and candles are often burned before this image or this inscription."

The secret societies of the Chinese are well known, but less notice, perhaps, has been taken of their trades' unions, which in their spirit and their action are almost identical with our own. A very good account of them will be found at page 466 of Mr. Doollittle's volume, to which we refer the reader.

We have already spoken favourably of Mr. Nevius's book; but we now proceed to notice a rather flagrant error into which he has fallen in drawing a parallel between the United States and China. In speaking of the area of the latter state, he says the Chinese empire includes Sungaria, Eastern Turkestan, Koko-Nor, and Thibet. But Mr. Nevius ought to know that the Chinese have long since been expelled from the first two provinces, and that they are gradually losing ground in the two latter. Following this parallel is a well-sustained argument to prove that the population of China really reaches the immense number of four hundred millions—that it is, in fact, equal to that of all Europe and America. Mr. Nevius proves this in various ways. He shows that such an estimate would give but 300 persons to the square mile—a number less dense than that of England and Belgium. But no country is more fertile than China, and in no country is cultivation more universal; so that the very mountain-tops are made to produce food for man. Again, from the actual observations of missionaries during their tours, it is calculated that the cities alone

of China contain sixty-eight million inhabitants. By adding to this the population of the larger unwall towns, the figure of two hundred millions is reached, and the innumerable villages are declared to contain an equal number. Lastly, there is the Chinese census of 1812, which there is no reason to discredit, and which fixed the population at three hundred and sixty millions. On that basis the actual population may reasonably be estimated at four hundred millions.

On the subject of religion, Mr. Nevius is much more full than his brother missionary.

He is, upon the whole, inclined to favour the Chinese. Thus, the character which he has given of Confucius is, perhaps, tinted more brightly than it ought to be. Yet while he praises his morality, he admits the worthlessness of his teaching as regards religion and a future state, but he quotes the sensible reply of Confucius to his disciple, "Imperfectly acquainted with life, what can I know of death?" He shows that the teaching of the Chinese philosopher has altogether failed to satisfy the cravings of the Chinese nation for spiritual instruction, and points out that, while nominally rationalistic, there is no nation on earth so sunk in debasing superstitions as the Chinese. The following extract points out rather curiously the resemblance between Romanism and Buddhism:—

"Without dwelling longer on the details of Buddhist worship, it may be well to refer to a general resemblance between Buddhism and Romanism, so marked that it is recognized and acknowledged by the Romanists themselves, who account for this fact by the supposition that Satan has counterfeited the true religion so as to pre-occupy and satisfy the minds of the people with the counterfeit, to the exclusion of what is true and genuine. This correspondence holds in minute particulars. Both have a supreme and infallible head—the celibacy of the priesthood—monasteries and nunneries—prayers in an unknown tongue—prayers to saints and intercessors, and especially and principally to a virgin with a child; also prayers for the dead—repetition of prayers with the use of a rosary—works of merit and supererogation—self-imposed austerities and bodily inflictions—a formal daily service, consisting of chants, burning of candles, sprinkling of holy water, bowings, prostrations, marchings and counter-marchings. Both have also fast days and feast days—religious processions—images and pictures, and fabulous legends—and reverse and worship relics, real and pretended. These two systems, wonderfully adapted to different circumstances of race, civilization, and religious intelligence, hold in spiritual bondage nearly four-fifths of the human race, gratifying, at the same time, the religious longings and the sinful perversions of our nature, providing objects of worship, but in fact leading the soul away from God."

The Chinese, though they have no distinct notion of a deity, are blind believers in Fate, Nemesis, and the evil eye. The following passage gives a curious instance of some circumstances which riveted their faith in what they call *fung-shuey*, which, for want of a better word, may be translated *luck*:—

"Some years since the inhabitants of Ningpo were much alarmed by the building of a Roman Catholic cathedral in the city. As it rose higher and higher, overtopping all other structures, the alarm increased, and became intense when the top of the steeple was crowned with a weather-cock. One part of the city, called Centipede Street, was in special danger. Its name was due to the small streets or alleys branching off from both sides like the legs of a centipede; and near the end of it was the city bell-tower, the highest building within the walls, which was regarded as the centipede's up-lifted head. The steeple portended evil to the whole city, and particularly to the bell-tower, from which it had usurped the pre-eminence of height; and the weathercock portended special evil to the Centipede Street, because cocks eat insects and worms of various kinds, including, of course, centipedes! The luck-doctor sounded the alarm, but the foreigners paid no attention. Unfortunately for the city, but fortunately for the reputation of the luck-doctors, the Centipede Street took fire, and part of it, together with the Chinese bell-tower, was reduced to ashes. Complaints in the foreign consulates now became more urgent, but the Chinamen were no doubt laughed at, and probably returned home complaining that 'the stupid foreigners would not and could not understand anything about it.' They were obliged to have recourse again to the luck-doctors, and it is said that one of them very happily suggested that 'while cocks may be supposed to

eat centipedes, wild-cats certainly eat cocks;' and a hideous wild-cat was depicted by an eminent artist on a high wall confronting the dreaded foreign edifice. Strange to say, in a short time the cathedral crumbled and fell. The Chinese bell-tower was, as if in defiance, built two or three stories higher than before, and again peace and tranquillity reigned in the city. Some have accounted for the falling of the cathedral by its having been built of brick not sufficiently burned; but the natives say that this is a characteristic explanation of the uninformed foreigners, who know nothing of the principles and effects of *fung-shuey*. Notwithstanding all that may be said to the natives in opposition to this system, they will refer to the above well-authenticated facts, and similar ones with which their books are full; and facts are stubborn things—in China as well as elsewhere."

On the literature and language of China, Mr. Nevius has some excellent chapters. His account of the pigeon-English is amusing, as will be seen from the following extract:—

"I saw, before leaving China, a translation into this dialect by an Englishman of the address familiar to most schoolboys, 'My name is Norval; on the Grampian Hills, my father feeds his flock,' &c.; a few sentences of the beginning of which may be given, by way of illustration, as follows: "My name b'long Norval. Top side Keh-lan-pian hill; my fader chow-chow he sheep." Hardly a word of the next sentence, 'A frugal swain, whose constant care is to increase his store,' has any equivalent in this poverty-stricken tongue, so a free translation is made: 'My fader very small heartee man—too much likee dat piecie dolla.'"

On the whole, we can most strongly recommend both of these books to every reader, as giving a better picture of the Chinese and more complete information regarding them than any other two volumes with which we are acquainted.

P. Terenti Comedie. With Notes, Critical and Exegetical, an Introduction and Appendix, by Wilhelm Wagner, Ph.D. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)

Dr. Wagner deserves the best thanks of English scholars for this excellent edition of an author who has of late been unjustly neglected. Before Dr. Wagner's work appeared there was no commentary to which the scholar could turn with any hope of finding a straightforward and sensible explanation of his difficulties. Mr. Parry had indeed brought out an edition in the *Bibliotheca Classica*, but it is one of those superficial books which disgrace English scholarship in the eyes of German students, and Dr. Wagner is quite justified in passing it over in his preface with a slight and somewhat contemptuous mention. Dr. Wagner states the object which he has proposed to himself in writing his own notes in the following modest sentences:—

"I have made no attempt to exhaust my subject, an aim which reviewers incorrectly attribute to my edition of the 'Anulularia'; but in the present instance I have aimed at producing an edition which might be of use to the upper forms of Grammar Schools, and perhaps also to the younger student at the University. There is, besides, a large number of masters who are obliged to read Terence with pupils insufficiently prepared for the task; boys of this kind will derive no benefit from my notes, but their master may, perhaps, find here in a concise and brief form all that is most necessary for the complete understanding of a Terentian play. This he should then work up in his own mind, and impart to his pupils during the lesson in whatever shape they may best be able to digest it. The real scholar will doubtless require more completeness for his purpose; yet as it is, I venture to hope that for him also the present edition contains some new ideas both as concerns the criticism and the elucidation of the text."

Dr. Wagner seems to us to have succeeded

admirably in carrying out the scheme which he has set before himself. The notes are concise and to the point, and touch upon all those difficulties on which the careful reader likes to have the opinion of an intelligent and industrious editor. It is true that schoolboys will not find in this edition those translations of wholesentences and paragraphs which make their hearts glad, but it will for that very reason be all the more valuable as a school-book. We thoroughly agree to the theory that the tiro learns more from oral instruction than from any commentary however full and comprehensive, and we wish that English scholars when they are preparing editions of the classics for school use would take the work before us as a model.

Prefixed to the text stands a short but clear and comprehensive introduction, containing a sketch of the history of Latin Comedy, a life of Terence, a criticism of his style in general, a brief account of the sources of each play, and some very instructive remarks on Terentian prosody. At the end of the volume is an appendix on the Terentian metres. The following passage from the introduction contains a very just estimate of the comparative merits of Terence and Plautus, and may be taken as a specimen of Dr. Wagner's style:—

"From these rich stores we find that the Roman poets did their best to entertain their countrymen. But, it should be remembered, Greek taste and Roman taste were by no means identical. The Greek was fond of a refined and pointed dialogue, salient with elegant jokes expressed in urbane language—the Roman liked broad humour, strong language without much regard to refinement, more action than dialogue. Thus we find in Plautus vigorous language, but very little of that elegance which so many scholars have recently attempted to fix upon him. And this is precisely again what Terence aimed at: viz., to accustom the Roman to refinement both in language and sentiment; he, consequently, is the creator and always remained one of the standard authors of that *urbanitas* which afterwards became a most important feature in Latin literature. On the other hand, it should be admitted that Terence's comedies show more of the student of Greek literature than of a real poet, who could have written a good piece without borrowing from another source, while we easily believe that Plautus could have done so had not sheer force of habit led him on in a different path. Plautus is more amusing, Terence certainly more pleasing. The very charge of dullness and want of variety in his plays brought forward against Terence by his adversaries goes far to prove the correctness of our views on this subject. Let us add that Caesar calls Terence *dimidiatus Menander*, and praises his *purus sermo*, though at the same time regretting the absence of free and real comic power."

We presume that Dr. Wagner is by birth and education a German. If so, he deserves to be complimented on the force and facility of his English: for though, as is only natural, he now and then uses phrases which would not have fallen from the pen of a native, he shows in his translation that he understands perfectly how to convey in our tongue the meaning of the original Latin.

An index is appended to the volume, which will be found useful as a list of Terentian idioms.

In conclusion we beg leave to congratulate Dr. Wagner on having made so valuable an addition to the library of the Latin scholar, and to express a hope that he will in course of time give us a complete edition of Plautus also. We may look for a real accession to our knowledge of the etymology and syntax of the Latin language now that classical students have begun to pay some attention to the archaic writers, instead of concentrating their efforts upon the literature of the Augustan age.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1595–1597.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1598–1601. Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Mary A. E. Green. (Longmans & Co.)

In these volumes Essex may be said to be more continually in presence than any other character of the time. We first encounter him treating Elizabeth to a birthday device, a sort of play, at which Her Majesty must have been terribly "bored." Next, we have him pushing the expedition for the relief of Calais with an earnestness almost frantic, and quite futile, since the Spaniards had taken it before Elizabeth bade Essex "God speed!" on the expedition. The more brilliant drama enacted at Cadiz follows,—the most curious details in connexion with which refer to the plunder. The division left many a grumbler. Sir Arthur Savage notifies that he had a doctor's house assigned to him (which he sold for 65*l.*), eight ounces of gold chain, and half-a-dozen small pieces of plate. "I got nothing more," he adds, "except a gilt rapier and dagger, though my expenses were equal to the most, and beyond those that got 40,000 ducats." By which we learn that, in return for outlay, these gentlemen looked for "loot" that should more than compensate them. Among this loot were thirty chests of armour, of which twenty-three were delivered at Plymouth to Sir Gilly Merrick. Whether any of this armour was in the Meyrick collection at Goodrich, or forms a part of that now exhibiting at Kensington, is a question that might occupy the Society of Antiquaries. But this matter, or that of the expedition of 1597, fades in interest before the comedy played after his return, when Essex kept from Court and the Queen would not command an attendance which should be spontaneous. An anonymous friend, in a long and remarkable letter, urges Essex to come constantly to Court and Council, if he would foil his enemies there and rejoice "the 100,000 true hearts in this isle" that love him and hate his foes. "Show thyself outwardly unwilling of that thou art inwardly most willing," says the writer, who signs himself "thy true servant not daring to subscribe." Essex nevertheless kept aloof. In the second volume, we find his enemies advanced to place and power, and Egerton and Ley spending good advice upon him with the usual result attending such counsel. Then he is sick at Wanstead; and royal favour comes with recovery, and Queen and Earl are seen dancing a measure in a splendour of dress that might have dazzled Zuccherò himself. Essex, however, did not dance himself into the Mastership of the Wards, as he would fain have done to build up his dilapidated finances. Bacon justified his opposition to peace with Spain in the well-known Apology written for the Earl. As the language applied to the King of Spain was not flattering, the report that Essex was the author appears to have been discredited abroad. The document was there believed to be written, in his name, by some "impostor possessed with a devilish spirit raked out of Hell."

The next change is the Irish expedition, with the Queen blowing hot and cold, with her *yea* and *nay*, her *Go!* on one day and her *Stay!* the next; and her gratuitous act of grace, which forgave Essex his debts to the Crown, which he was utterly incapable of paying. He went, was chided for what he did or for what he did not do; but he kept down his chafed humour; and a correspondent in a news-letter states that the common folk love him and look to him as a liberator, but that they would forsake him as a adversary. When he returned, without leave,

his worst enemies perhaps at Court were those who affected to be friends and mischievously regretted his naughty conduct. The people were his main support and snare; and the pulpit seems to have been shaken with the energy of preachers who trumpeted his praises and exceedingly irritated the Queen. Then, here are his penitent letters, so humble yet so passionate that Mrs. Green herself finds it "difficult to imagine how a woman's heart could withstand them, if she believed them sincere." A little favour came of them, and more perhaps would have followed but for that unlucky book by Dr. Hayward. The book justified the deposition of Richard the Second by Bolingbroke, and it was dedicated to Essex. The inference was irresistible, in spite of the fact that the Earl had denounced the book to the authorities a fortnight after he had read it, thus giving so much time to favour its circulation. The papers referring to the fatal outbreak of 1601, the trial and execution, abound in details of great interest, but they contain nothing new to those well acquainted with this passage in our history.

There are some curious illustrations in these volumes of how great people made money. Thus the Queen granted to Raleigh a power of licensing taverns for thirty years; and Sir Walter took his fee for every licence granted. In like manner, the great Earl of Cumberland licensed exports of cloth and wool. We end with a fine bit of flattery. Lord Burghley writes to Cecil (February, 1600): "... great rains, after snows and frosts. I fear the delicate body of Her Majesty, who is always too venturesome of herself, may feel this grievous cold, since it is so grievous to us, who are thicker skinned."

NEW NOVELS.

A County Family: a Novel. By the Author of 'Lost Sir Massingberd,' &c. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE author of 'Lost Sir Massingberd' has also written many other novels, and they have grown weaker and weaker as he went on. The 'County Family' is the latest born of his brain children; and it is very foolish and unsatisfactory. Some of the people are wicked; others are weak. None of them deserved a place in a novel; no one would have cared to know them in real life; and this record of them is not entertaining.

The Blackburns are an old county family. The old squire of all had quarrelled with his son fifty years before the story begins, because he wished to marry his mother's maid. The marriage was allowed, and then the young squire and his bride were turned out of doors and left to live or starve as the case might be. When the book opens the young man and his wife are grown old and grey. The old man has worked all these years in a stone-quarry, and lived in a little hut on the moor. They have a grand-daughter, a good, pretty young woman, who is beloved by a young man of her own rank named John Denton, and the grandparents have just given their consent to the marriage, when on that very day a letter arrives the postage of which costs all the money there is in the house; the letter is to tell them that they have at last succeeded to the family estate. The old couple, who during their adversity seem to have been decent, although not very amiable people, are suddenly transformed into very odious and headstrong characters, with as little reason or principle as could be desired in a melo-drama. Ellen, the grand-daughter, is commanded to break off all acquaintance with John Denton, the old man declaring his intention to make a fine match

for her. There are skeletons, however, in the Blackburn family; there has been a son, who has been tried and transported for some crime; the period has nearly expired. He has received a ticket-of-leave, and is residing under another name in one of the Channel Islands, until such time as he can return home. His story is not very clearly indicated, and the reader must accept facts as he finds them. He has a wife with him, whom he brutally ill-treats. Apparently he is in the receipt of hush-money from some former accomplice, and he is drinking himself into delirium tremens by way of passing the time; he is a choice blackguard and a great fool into the bargain. Such as he is, however, his mother mourns after him, and though the father would have let him remain in seclusion, the mother writes to tell him to come home and share their new fortunes. The young man immediately begins to meditate the murder of his wife, but contents himself by leaving her behind, with strict injunctions never to follow him or to lay any claim to him. He presents himself at his father's door in the character of a widower. He conducts himself with coarse brutality; but as he is a coward as well as a bully, one man who knows his secret and recognizes him has the power to coerce him into terms. This young man, Mr. Herbert Stanhope by name, has recently ruined himself on the turf, and is on the point of being blotted out from the ranks of the County families and driven to seek his fortune in other climes, but tries to retrieve his luck by marrying Ellen Blackburn, the old man's granddaughter, although she loves John Denton. Herbert Stanhope is in love with the daughter of a speculating, plausible Member of Parliament, whose affairs are hopelessly embarrassed. He sees a resource, however, in his daughter, whom he terrifies and torments into a consent to marry William Blackburn, whilst the old man tries to force Ellen into a marriage with the broken-down Mr. Stanhope. Meanwhile John Denton, the discarded lover, has gone on quietly and prosperously, biding his time. He, being a practical engineer, discovers a leak in a reservoir belonging to Mr. Wallace, who refuses to listen to him or to believe his statement. Mr. William Blackburn discovers that his wife has followed him, and he goes out one night in a savage temper to meet her, and to make her hear reason. There is a violent calamity: the reservoir justifies John Denton's warning and bursts, carrying away William Blackburn and his father in the flood.

It was cruel in the author to kill so many innocent persons in order to get rid of two inconvenient characters, and set his story straight; but the Holmfirth calamity was ready to his hands, and he availed himself of the precedent. Ellen is saved by John Denton, who carries her off before him on horseback, and gallops faster than the flood can follow. She is her grandfather's heiress; she marries her faithful lover, and they take their place as a county family. Stanhope returns to his allegiance to his old love, marries, and goes to Australia; he makes a lucky purchase of land, where there is a grand gold discovery. He comes back a rich man, pays his own debts as well as those of his father-in-law, and lives highly respected in his ancestral halls. The body of poor Mrs. William Blackburn was found at the bottom of the reservoir into which her husband had flung her; but his mother is kept in ignorance of this incident, and she mourns after him as much as if he had been a better man.

The workmanship of this novel is coarse and slight, the style is common, the characters are mere lay figures; there is no attempt to do

more than to make the story hang slightly together. There are a few sensational situations; but the novel, as a whole, is dull and unpleasant.

Ann Severin. By the Author of 'Le Récit d'une Sœur.' 3 vols. (Bentley.)

'Le Récit d'une Sœur' had the advantage of being a true story about a real family, every member of which had an individual interest: there was a romance of love, and a subsequent romance of religion; there were incidents about distinguished persons in whom the world feels an interest—Laocordaire and Montalembert and others. All these things contributed to make "the sister's story" a work of real interest. In 'Ann Severin' the author has had to invent her facts and draw her own characters, and the result is a very dull novel. It reads like the school letters of a good child, written under the eye of the schoolmistress, or, at least, intended for her inspection. There is a total absence of freedom, and the sense of restraint is communicated to the reader. The morality is unexceptionable, from a Roman Catholic point of view. To become a missionary, and to enter on a religious life, are set forth as the grandest objects to which a man can devote his life; and although the hero, after much suffering and disappointment, is married to the woman he loves, and who has loved him in spite of difficulties and the false position in which her father's scruples have placed her, it is a very pale, subdued sort of happiness; and Guy, the hero, is made to feel himself greatly inferior to his friend Franz, who goes as missionary to the far East, where the chance of martyrdom is strong and an early death is certain, should he escape a violent one.

The tone of the book is very religious, and the tendency of it may be summed up in the prayer offered up by Guy and his wife, that all the world may be united in one faith; and, of course, that one faith is to be Roman Catholic.

Overdale; or, the Story of a Pervert. By Emma Jane Worboise. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

SOME years ago, when the agitation in the Church, then described as the "Puseyite Movement," was in full career, books which might be entitled 'Story of a Pervert' were by no means uncommon. The sudden panic gradually passed away, and for a certain period it seemed as if people might be High Church, Low Church, Broad Church, or No Church, just as they pleased, without any suspicion of their being dangerous to others or of being in any very special or immediate danger themselves. "The Ritualistic Movement," however, has altered all this, and the uncertainty suggested in men's minds by the unrestrained vagaries of a few enthusiastic young men has given a magnificent vantage ground to writers who, like Miss Worboise, would fain represent the Church of England as being safe only when it admits itself to have no particular characteristic, except the repudiation of Romish doctrine and practice. Some of our readers are old enough, perhaps, to remember the appearance of an exciting story published under the name of 'Hawkstone,' which represented in exceedingly glowing colours—one might almost say, in fire and blood—the sad havoc secretly effected (or supposed to be effected) by Romish proselytizers, among the innocent and unsuspecting young Oxonians of that time. 'Overdale' is a book written on the same subject, and with the same view as 'Hawkstone,' though the manipulation is different for a variety of reasons, which may be compendiously expressed by saying, that as far as one can judge by appearances the older work was the

production of a High Churchman, and the story now before us is written by a Low Churchwoman. 'Overdale' in its very nature is a rather melancholy book, and although well written upon the whole, it fails in some respects to photograph accurately the phases of society with which it deals. Lady Jane Aylmer, the sister of the Rector of Overdale, is a very amiable person, and we are not surprised to hear of her doing all sorts of kind things; but it is a little too much that she should kiss the new governess impulsively in the pony-chaise as she is driving her from the station to the house on her first arrival. And it is somewhat surprising that the rector, the Rev. Eustace Aylmer, so calm and reserved as a general rule, should address the young governess as "Agatha" at page 91, and that even before that we should find the rector and the governess discussing Tennyson and Keble in a most sentimental manner in a sea-side grotto, while the unconscious Lady Jane most discreetly takes a walk on the top of the cliff. Perhaps the author might rejoin that these things are not of the essence of the story. We are willing to admit this, if on the other hand the story is admitted to be merely one of "perversion." In such case it matters little how the intimacy and ultimate marriage of the rector and the governess are worked up, provided the catastrophe of the book, the desertion of his wife and family by Mr. Aylmer after his "perversion," is brought about by natural stages. But are there, indeed, married clergymen in England who have been induced by Romish persuasion to cast off their family responsibilities on the ground of their change of religion? We are rather inclined to doubt it. It is well known that English orders reckon as nothing in the eyes of Rome, so that a clergyman who "goes over to Rome" is in his own opinion a mere layman, and is not bound to celibacy. Miss Worboise gets over this difficulty, by attributing to her unfortunate hero an intensely refined delicacy of scruple, which convinces him that, as a priest in intention, though not a priest in fact, he has contracted the marriage tie unlawfully, and is bound to separate from his wife. It is for Miss Worboise to show that such a state of things could arise, nay, has actually arisen, for at page 496 we find the words, "I have not been writing fiction." This allegation is followed by a few sentences about sisters and brothers "immured within convent walls," but not by any direct assertion that the main event of the story, the desertion of his family by Mr. Aylmer, is founded on fact. Authors who profess to narrate actual facts under the garb of fiction take upon themselves a serious responsibility, and are very likely to injure their own cause, if in spite of their bold protestations of sincerity they lay themselves open to contradiction by diluting what has been with what, in their opinion, might have been.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Concordance of the Entire Works of Alfred Tennyson, P.L., D.C.L. By D. Baron Brightwell. (Moxon & Sons.)

AN elaborate concordance of the Laureate's poetry in 477 large octavo pages of closely-printed type, set in double columns! No such piece of methodical madness was ever before perpetrated in behalf of a living author. Who will ever be the better or happier for the performance on which an amount of toil and money, that might have been used for profitable ends, has been almost, if not altogether wasted? It is not credible that it will afford even momentary gratification to the poet whose writings are minutely dissected into the thousands upon thousands of half lines, which the arranger has classified with an industry which gives an appear-

ance of triviality to the corresponding toil of Cruden and Mrs. Cowden Clarke. Regarding it charitably, as an expression of homage to his genius from a plodding admirer, Mr. Tennyson may, perhaps, accept with courtesy the ponderous achievement, but it is not to be supposed that so singular a tribute of respect will be acceptable to his feelings. To do Mr. Brightwell justice, it must be admitted that he speaks with proper modesty of his mechanical doings. "The qualifications essential for the production of such a work," he observes, "as that which is here offered to the admirers of our Laureate are of no very high order. Prominently stand patience, accuracy and a certain knack of arrangement. To the first of these requisites I think I may lay some claim. I have full confidence that the public will decide with justice how far I may be credited with the others." For each of these claims the author may anticipate a favourable verdict. His patience is obvious; no one is likely to question his accuracy; and for his "certain knack" of arrangement, it has asserted itself unanswerably. That so grave and tedious a work should be an occasion for malicious mirth no one would anticipate as a matter of course; but viewed by the light of certain circumstances to which Mr. Brightwell makes allusion, and also by the light of the terms which draw attention to those circumstances, the dictionary is seen to have a comical aspect which is likely to elicit a passing laugh from those exceptionally malignant members of the literary cliques who relish the flavour of cruel jests. "A plan of the work was," says Mr. Brightwell, "first submitted to Messrs. Moxon in the spring of 1863, and received from them the most prompt and courteous consideration. A specimen which had been prepared met with their approval, and I was requested by them to undertake the completion of the scheme. This date, which under ordinary circumstances would have been a matter of trivial importance, may possibly, in the light of more recent events, possess a certain interest." In other words, when Messrs. Moxon & Co. made arrangements for the manufacture of the big index they were the publishers of the works which it illustrates; but shortly after they had undertaken to produce what ill-natured folk will perhaps stigmatize as a piece of commercial adulation, they ceased to be closely connected with the writer whom they delighted to honour, or to be beneficially interested in the compositions which it was their purpose to render still more popular. The prudent maxim which urges every beligerent to conceal as far as possible the pain occasioned by hostile blows, appears to have been disregarded by the producers of this singular advertisement of their rivals' literary wares.

Sermons, chiefly Practical. By the Rev. W. T. Henham, M.A. (Parker & Co.)

THIS small volume contains twenty-four discourses of a practical and devotional nature. They are perspicuous, breathe a most religious spirit, and are all well adapted to encourage, animate and console those who desire to lead a self-sacrificing life. They are not expository, nor is the author competent to that duty, as is apparent from the second sermon, which is full of erroneous views of the Psalms and the Old Testament generally. But divines are slow to learn that the Bible has one sense only, not three senses or more; and that it is wrong to transfer the peculiar doctrines of the New Testament to the writers of the Old. Mr. Henham assumes evangelical doctrine and enforces its spirit. We are, therefore, prepared to find him employing the mystical phraseology of a school. Though we prefer a non-technical language in sermons, by which they speak more effectually to ordinary men, the perusal of the volume may be safely recommended. It shows little power of thought; the writing is not good, the sentences are ill-constructed; but the drift is excellent. The author's aim is in harmony with his office; and his plain effusions may benefit the majority of church-goers.

Travels of Fah-hian and Sung-yun, Buddhist Pilgrims from China to India (400 A.D. and 518 A.D.). Translated from the Chinese, by Samuel Beal. (Trübner & Co.)

THE 'Travels of Fah-hian' were translated by

M. Abel Rémusat, and published in Paris under the title, 'Fo-koue-ki.' This book has formed the subject of comment to innumerable writers on Oriental matters. Nor can this be wondered at, for, as says the vicar apostolic of Ava and Pegu, in his life of Gaudama, "the journey of this Chinese traveller and that of Hioun Tchang have done more to elucidate the history and geography of Buddhism in India than all that has hitherto been found in the Sanskrit and Pali books of India and the neighbouring countries." The value of the work is sufficiently attested; the question is whether a new translation was required, and this we think Mr. Beal satisfactorily proves in his Preface. It is unnecessary here to dwell upon a book which has been so long before the public, and still more unnecessary to point out the matters of detail in which Mr. Beal has improved on the labours of the first translator. We are the more pleased to escape this task, and at the same time free ourselves from the necessity of discussing anew the puerilities of a religion which is at once the most innocent, the most inane, and the most nearly approaching to idiocy of all the beliefs that have appeared in the world. Mr. Beal has prefixed to his translation an introduction of more than seventy pages, in which he gives a useful abstract of the history of Buddhism. He also supplies the reader with a map which shows the route of Fah-hian from Tun Wang to Khoten, and thence to the Gilgit river, by which the pilgrim entered India, and so through the Punjab to Delhi, Benares, Gaya and Ceylon, and back by the Straits of Sunda to Shantung, in China. There is also a considerable number of useful notes.

We have before us the following pamphlets:—*Free Christian Union*: Proceedings of the First Anniversary, June, 1869, Report of the Committee and Constitution of the Union (Williams & Norgate).—*A Letter to Cardinal Cullen*: being a Freeman's Answer to the Attack made by his Eminence on the Masonic Order (Hotten).—*Archæanthropo: a Fragment of a Geological Romance*: a Paper not read at the Meeting of the British Association at Exeter, 1869 (Torquay, Cockrem).—*Remarks on the Study of Languages, and Hints on Comparative Translation and Philological Construing*. Reprinted from 'Old Prince's Remains,' with other Articles, and an Introduction by J. Price, M.A. (Longmans).—*Reader's Prism for Microscope Illumination, by which the True Form of Diatom Markings is made Clear, the Optical Illusions the Subject involves, and the Advantages of a Universal Microscope Illuminator*, by Samuel Highley. With Illustrations (Published by the Author).—*Reform of the Patent Law a Working Man's Question, and Reform necessary in his Interest as well as that of the Public; with some Suggestions as to the Nature and Extent of the Reform required*, by Matthew A. Soul, C.E. (The Inventor's Protection Office).—*The Cape of New Zealand, and our Colonial Policy*: a Letter from Henry Sewell, Esq. to Edward Wilson, Esq. (Bell & Daldy). and *A Letter on Clubs and Institutes for Trade Societies, with Communications on the Subject from Messrs. Applegate, T. J. Dunning, &c.* (Working Men's Club and Institute Union).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Allard's (Hafiz) Nirgis, and Bismillah, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume, 1869, 5/1 cl.
Boutell's Picture Natural History, 6m. 4to. 5/1 cl.
Bowden and Hector's New Zealand Geography, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Brisbane's Early Years of Alexander Smith, 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Cassell's Two-Shilling Series, Four Sorts, 12mo. 2/1 cl. gilt.
Children's Hour Annual, 4th Series, 12mo. 5/1 cl.
Dixon's (W. H.) Her Majesty's Tower, Vol. 3, 8vo. 15/1 cl.
Doctor Syntax's Three Tours, illust. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Edgar's Note-Book on Practical Solid Geometry, Imp. 4to. 2/ swd.
Fleming's Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoeing, illust. 8vo. 22/1 cl.
Garbett's Soul's Life, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Henderson's Dictionary of Scripture Names, 8vo. 18/1 cl.
Hole's Book about Roses, How to Grow, &c. 7/6 cl.
Horace's Odes and Epodes, Translation by Lord Lytton, cr. 8vo. 14/1 cl.
Household Words, Vol. 5, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Houder's British Expedition to Abyssinia, 8vo. 8/1 cl.
Hugo's (V. J.) Terrors of the Sea, illust. edit. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Infant Life, its Nature and Care, by E. N. G., 18mo. 1/1 cl. swd.
Jack's (Rev. A.) Select Sermons, cr. 8vo. 5/1 cl.
Johnston's Half-Crown Atlas of Physical Geography, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers, Vol. 3, 12mo. 8/1 cl.
Kingsley's (H.) Tales of Old Travel Re-Narrated, cr. 8vo. 6/1 cl.
Mayhew's Magic of Kindness, 3/6 cl.
Morris's Glossary of Words and Phrases of Furness, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Notes on the North-Western Provinces of India, cr. 8vo. 4/1 cl.
Orme's Introduction to the Science of Heat, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Osborn's Metallurgy of Iron and Steel, 8vo. 32/1 cl.
Pictures of Hungarian Life, 12mo. 10/6 cl.
Porter's (R. W.) Memoirs, by his Father, 12mo. 4/1 cl.
Sarrum Hymn-Book, with Proper Tunes, 8/1 cl.

Shirley's Golden Gleanings, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Social Fetters, by Mrs. Edwin James, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Thomas's (Ann) Only Herself, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Trimmer's Story of the Robins, new edit. illust. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Walter at the Seaside, 12mo. 2/1 cl.
Woodforde (The), 12mo. 2/6 cl. gilt.

EDITORS SUB-EDITED.

Holmwood, Sept. 29, 1869.

I have but just seen a copy of the edition of Coleridge's Select Poems, arranged in part at my suggestion, and preceded by a short essay of my writing. I hasten to disavow all knowledge of a note inserted at page 150 without leave or warning. The writer of that note introduces Coleridge's 'Lesson for a Boy' in ancient metres, with this ingenious and pertinent remark: "There is something very touching in this little lesson as read by the light of the after fate of Derwent Coleridge" (*sic*). What on earth the writer means he knows, I presume, himself; but to me, who know nothing of this intrusive bit of tenderness, it appears a sample of blundering impertinence, with which I am not willing that my name, appearing as it does on the title-page of the book, should remain saddled. For the rest, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge needs not the thanks, but must retain the gratitude, of the students for whom his admirable edition of his illustrious father's complete poems has thrown fresh light on that great master's work, and whom he has enabled to date the birth and trace the growth of those imperishable poems. A. C. SWINBURNE.

ENGLISH BIOGRAPHIES DESCRIBED BY A FOREIGNER.

M. Taine has published a new edition of his 'Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise—Les Contemporains,' which, as some of our readers may remember, comprises literary sketches of Dickens, Thackeray, Macaulay, Carlyle, J. S. Mill, and Tennyson. His prefatory remarks on English biography are amusing. "Dickens once dead, it would be time to write his life. The day after the funeral of a man of note, his friends and his enemies set to work; his old schoolfellows record his juvenile freaks in the newspapers; word for word some friend of fertile memory recalls the conversations of twenty years ago. The family lawyer draws up a list of his promotions and appointments, not a date or a figure left out, and gratifies the matter-of-fact reader with the history of his engagements and money matters; while grand-nephews and second cousins set forth the particulars of his friendly actions and the roll of his domestic virtues. If the family does not possess a literary genius, an Oxford graduate is pitched upon, a man of principle, a man of learning, who treats the deceased as he might treat a Greek author—heaps together an infinity of documents, crams an infinity of comments on the top of them, crowns the whole with an infinity of dissertations, and comes ten years after, some Christmas Day, with a white tie and a bland smile, to present the assembled family with three quarto volumes of eight hundred pages each, couched in a lively style that would send a Berlin philosopher to sleep. The assembled family embrace him with tears in their eyes; they press him to be seated; he is the hero of the party, and they send his work to the *Edinburgh Review*. The *Edinburgh* shudders at the sight of the massive parcel, and hands it over to an indomitable young contributor, who glances over the table of contents and conceits such a life as he may." Alas for our Stanleys and our Hooks! Well, we laugh at M. Taine sometimes, and in common fairness we must let him have his laugh at us!

COCKER.

October 4, 1869.

I suspect that Lieut. Oliver (*ante*, p. 412) has brought into renewed existence one more of the fourteen engraved books which Cocker is said to have published. Hitherto I have only seen 'Daniel's Copybook,' 'Urania,' 'Cocker's Morals on the Muses,' 'Spring Garden,' and 'The Young Clerk's Tutor,' which, no doubt, ranked as an engraved copybook from the specimens of law court-hand.

Cocker ought to resume his reputation as a calligrapher,—one of the few Englishmen of whom Evelyn says that they competed with the Italians in their flourishes. He published arithmetical copy-

books, and by this and by teaching got a sort of arithmetical reputation, which tempted John Hawkins to forge the famous treatise on arithmetic. This I have shown in my 'Arithmetical Books.' When the first speculation turned out well, Hawkins ventured on a Decimal Arithmetic, and afterwards on an English Dictionary, both by Cocker. He also published one edition at least of the genuine work, 'The Young Clerk's Tutor.' As a by-word of arithmetic, Cocker probably dates from Arthur Murphy's farce of 'The Apprentice' (1756). I never found anything earlier. A. DE MORGAN.

TREASURE-SEEKERS.

Trichinopoly, Madras, Aug. 19, 1869.

I have just received a copy of your journal, dated April 24, in which your correspondent, Mr. Wood, quotes the popular superstition, mentioned by Brand, that the seventh son of a seventh son has peculiar powers in wielding the divining-rod. It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to learn that treasure-hunting is still a recognized profession here in India, and that it is supposed to be most successfully followed by a man who at birth made his entrance into the world *feet first*. Such a man is called a "Pyell."

Failing this prime qualification, the assistance of a man with light eyes, a peculiarity somewhat rare amongst Hindus, is sought after by those who desire to find hidden treasure.

In the vernacular and Sanskrit writings there are many tales of treasure-trove brought to light by previously propitiating the *Bhuta* (earth-demon or treasure-guardian) by means of a human sacrifice. These *Bhutas* resemble the Cobali of the Hartz Mountains; they are sometimes called *Yakshas*, and are supposed to be the servants of Kubera, the Hindu Plutus or Mammon.

Several cases of murder have been recently tried in which the victim has been killed to propitiate one of these guardian demons. The latest instance occurred only a few weeks ago.

J. T. MARGÖSCHIS, Principal, High School.

MOUNTAINS AND MOLE-HILLS.

Naples, Sept. 29, 1869.

ALMOST daily shocks are rocking Naples, and Etna is in eruption. Prof. Palmieri, writing on the 27th inst., reports—"On the 18th of this month I announced that the seismograph of the observatory on Vesuvius was beginning to register new shocks, which, if followed by others at brief intervals, might be indications of new earthquakes at a distance. The new shocks occurred on the 20th, 22nd and 23rd; and I was on the point of predicting an earthquake when I heard that Etna was in eruption. Now, the phenomena by which the Vesuvian seismograph indicates earthquakes are similar to those which precede the eruptions of Etna and of Santorino, and are only distinguished by those which precede the conflagrations of Vesuvius. On the 22nd of this month, whilst describing the seismograph to two learned Hungarians, it registered in their presence an undulatory shock of the duration of three seconds, in the direction of north to south, which, whilst giving them great satisfaction, was to me a proof of the fact. I believe that the earthquake in Calabria, on the 23rd of August, and the other, in Basilicata, on the 26th of August, were the precursors of the new eruption of Mongibello (Etna)." All that we know of it has been communicated to you through the telegraph—that the eastern part of the extreme cone is in action, and that two torrents of lava are pouring into the Valle Bue. As yet no damage has been either sustained or feared. Since Prof. Palmieri wrote, fresh shocks have been felt in Naples and the neighbourhood, some of which, on Monday night, were of considerable duration. There is thus great volcanic agitation going on beneath the surface of Southern Italy and Sicily, and Vesuvius has for two days been throwing out copious volumes of smoke, which promise a conflagration should Etna become tranquil.

Another subterranean movement, of a very different kind, is that which is to take place shortly in the crypt of the mother church of S. Maria (Capua Vetere). Some hesitation has been felt by

the municipality, on sanitary grounds, in permitting the catacombs of the dead to be opened, but through the energy of Signor Salazaro, the director of our Pinacotheca, backed by medical opinions, all opposition has been withdrawn, and the works will shortly be commenced. I have already spoken of them and of the important discoveries that are expected.

Medical science will be interested in a proposition by Dr. Trisolini, director of the Clinic Hospital of Gesù e Maria, to set aside, in connexion with it, a necroscopic room, in which will be received all cases of doubtful death, and the bodies of infants born dead. At present all medico-legal dissections are made in the Campi Santi Vecchio e Nuovo, in two dark, den-like chambers; so that no proper provision exists for judicial necroscopy. The expenditure attending the formation of such an institution is calculated at 30,000 *lire*; and after having been examined by the Provincial Council, the members of it have adopted the project unanimously, and voted for the purpose 7,500 *lire*.

Of recent publications there is little to be said. To any one, however, who desires to make himself acquainted with the mineral waters of Italy, may be recommended a very exhaustive work on the subject by Mr. Jervis, conservator of the Royal Industrial Museum in Turin. The first part of the work, which may be considered a text-book on the mineral waters of Italy, considers those only of Central Italy; but it is intended, I understand, to pursue the subject, so as to embrace those of Southern Italy. It only remains for me to add, that this useful book, which describes the physical, chemical and medical properties of each spring, is published by Ermanno Loescher, of Turin and Florence.

The "prospetto" of the entertainment offered by San Carlo for the season has at last made its appearance, and promises us 'L'Ebreu,' by Halévy; 'Gabriella,' 'Belisario,' 'Mathilde di Chabran,' and 'Il Conte Ory.' Mesdames Lotti, Ortolani, Tiberini, Pozzoni, Favi-Gallo and Caracciola are the lady voices; whilst Tiberini, Villani, Anastasi, Tasca Capello and Parisini figure as tenors; Colonnese, Brignoli and Cottone as baritones; and Angelini Rossi and Lazzaro as bassi. The Government has again insisted on the enormous tax of 36,000 *lire* for the season, and, as a consequence, the prices of the tickets have been raised considerably. The audience, therefore, in the great theatre will, for the future, be very select, and the multitude will be compelled to seek their pleasures elsewhere. H. W.

VIRGIL AND M. SCRIBE.

Trinity College, Dublin, Oct. 2, 1869.

EVERY lover of music must have noticed and regretted the utter want of coherence and unity discernible in most of our opera-dramas. One cause of this defect is the fact that few, if any, of these dramas are original. Each is like a piece of mosaic in which the various slabs are selected at random, or at best for their individual merit. These parts the writer of the play puts clumsily together, with little or no regard to the effect of the whole:—

Infelix operis summa, quia ponere totum
Nesciet.

An instance of this want of constructive power in the dramatist is supplied by that truly grand opera, 'Roberto il Diavolo.' The music is all that the most fastidious could desire, containing some of Meyerbeer's most original and beautiful thoughts. The drama is chargeable with the usual faults. The tale is wild and unconnected, throwing together in one heterogeneous and ill-digested mass love-scenes drawn from Norman legends, chivalrous deeds of valour from the Crusades, combined with a supernatural element, borrowed from the sixth book of Virgil's *Æneid*. To this latter I wish to draw attention, as M. Scribe has not in any way acknowledged the source of his inspiration; in fact, he has so ingeniously metamorphosed the original characters and scenes that the identity of his third Act with the Inferno of the Latin poet is not, at first sight, at all obvious. I am not aware that this has been noticed before, but a short comparison of the two works will reveal a startling similarity,

which will invest this opera with a peculiar interest in the eyes of the classical student. At the commencement of the third act the stage represents the gloomy and mountainous rocks of St. Irene, with the ruins of an ancient temple in the foreground, and on the right the entrance to subterranean caverns. To disguise the original from which this scene is painted we have the addition of a column and cross, to the left of the stage. With this exception, the whole scene is but the realization of Virgil's description of the Sibyl's cave:—

Spelunca alta fuit, vastoq; immanis hiatus,
Scrupes, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris:
Quam super hand ulle poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis; talis see halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat.

The last two lines become peculiarly applicable when, subsequently to *Bertram's* entering the cavern, flames burst from its mouth. One or two coincidences like this would not, of course, support the theory which I have advanced; but I think I can adduce cumulative evidence which will leave no doubt in the mind of the candid reader. Following exactly the order of events in Virgil's *Inferno*, Robert has to seek a talisman, which in both cases is a *myetic branch*. There is here, however, a variation from the original; *Æneas* sought the "aureus ramus" to enable him to visit the infernal regions, while Robert's object in entering the abodes of the dead is to gain possession of the "*verdeggiante ram*" which is to give him irresistible power and immortality. In the very phraseology of this act there is the closest similarity to Virgil's language. Thus, when *Alice*, feeling the earth trembling under her, exclaims, "La terra trema sotto i miei piè," we have but a very poor translation of "Sub pedibus mugire solum, et juga cepta moveri." Virgil's "*in via vivis*" is reproduced faintly in "*ove non puossi che della vita a rischio penetrare*." The Sibyl's exhortation,

Nunc animis opus, *Æneas*, nunc pectore firmo,

has its feeble counterpart when *Bertram* thus addresses Robert:—

"E questi
Li tremenderi misteri un nulla sono
Per chi ha coraggio. Avrallo tu?"

Again:—

"Senza tremare?"

Robert's reproachful "*Bertramo!*" is, perhaps, an instance where, by the terseness of the reply, force is gained superior to the original:—

O virgo, non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit.

Such instances are rare. In my opinion, the most striking resemblance is to be found towards the close of the act, when the nuns ("*umbræ silentes*"—they never speak) issue from their tombs. Following the example of their Superior, they profit by the brief moment of renewed life, and yield themselves to pleasure. Taking from their tombs the goblets, dice, &c. which they had used while living, and preparing themselves for the dance, they proceed to enjoy themselves. This whole scene, *mutatis mutandis*, is taken from Virgil's inimitable description of the "*Shades*," where he represents his "happy spirits" devoting themselves to the pursuits and pleasures which had occupied them before death:—

Pars in gramineis exercent membra palestras;
Contendunt ludo, et fulvâ luctantur arenâ;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicunt.

Que gratia curram
Armorumque fuit vivis, que cura nitentes
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.

If I were disposed to joke I might, perhaps, surmise that some of the movements in the subsequent ballet were suggested by a misapprehension of the manner in which the "*Shades*" received *Æneas*:—"pars vertere terga." But apart from such pleasant surmises, I hope I have said enough to induce the music-loving classical student to revise his Virgil with the *libretto* of 'Roberto il Diavolo' beside him. He must expect to find that the materials there plentifully supplied are used by M. Scribe in a most irregular and abnormal fashion, without the slightest regard to the sequence of events in the original. He will find scenes and characters strangely disguised, and Virgil's speakers constantly transposed. Thus *Æneas* becomes sometimes *Bertram*, sometimes Robert, who, in his turn, had previously

reproduced the Norman Duke. *Alice* is partly drawn from *Dido*. The Cave-scene is almost identical with Virgil's Grotto of the Sibyl. The Cemetery of St. Rosalie is in part the "antiqua silva," in which Æneas discovers the golden branch: in part it represents the infernal world. Cerberus, lulled to sleep by the "medicata offa," becomes the court of Isabella, entranced by the magic branch. We have "Phlegethon" in the spectral fires over the graves of the nuns. Again, the nuns sustain the part of the *Colomba*, recognized by Æneas as "maternæ aves," and conducting him to the spot,

Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.

The infernal music will vividly recall the lines—

Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et seiva sonare
Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tragæque catenæ.

These are but a few of the points of resemblance which might be noted even in the short space of one act. They will, I think, be sufficient to establish the theory with which I started, and at the same time illustrate the general operatic shortcoming to which I have alluded.

J. B. SANDFORD.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "BARGE."

Bekesbourne, Sept. 25, 1869.

It was because the discovery of the word "baird" in an English record of the end of the thirteenth century introduced a fresh element into the history of the uncertain derivation of the word "barge," that I thought it right to bring the subject to public notice in the *Athenæum* of the 26th of June last.

Mr. Payne's remarks, in to-day's number, afford no aid to the settlement of the question. His statement that "all the authorities derive it (baird) from the mediæval Latin *barca* or *bargia*, and agree in explaining this as meaning originally a merchant vessel, though it subsequently was used for a shallop (*chaloupe*) or skiff," referring for this to "Burguy, sub verbo," is hardly borne out by the following extract from one of the leading authorities, Adelung, which I give in translation from his "Wörterbuch der Hoch-deutschen Mundart":—"Die *Barke*, plur. die —n. A small ship of burden, usually with three masts, and carrying as much as 200 tons. It also means a smaller vessel, without top-masts, used to load or unload large ships in shallow water. And further, in some places, all ships without top-masts are called *barke*. Note.—The name of this vessel is ancient, it being found in the Salic Laws. But the word *barca* was previously used to signify 'a boat' only. In Bremen it is called a *barse*, whence *barsemeister* signifies there the skipper or master of such a *barse*. The Dutch *baerie*, the Danish *barke*, the English *barge*, *bark*, the French *barque*, and the Italian *barca*, approximate to the High Dutch. The derivation of this word is not yet determined. The ancient verb *bāren*, 'to carry'; the Greek *βαρίς*, which was a particular kind of ship; the Low Saxon *barke*, *birke*, as also the Low Saxon *bark*, *börke*, which is likewise called *bark* in English; the ancient word *bare*, meaning wave, billow; and many more, have all claimed to be the origin of the word. See Du Fresnoie, v. *Barca* and *Barga*."

Not being able at this moment to turn to Du Cange's great work, cited by Adelung, I will give the result of a reference which my learned friend, the late Richard Thomson, the respected Librarian of the London Institution, was so good as to make to it, on my consulting him on the subject in December, 1862. His words were, in writing to me at that time: "He (Du Cange) gives *Barga*, *Bargia* (12th and 13th cent.), *Barganaticum*, quasi nauticum (8th cent.), *Bargia*, *Bargella*, *Bargina*," &c. Mr. Thomson added, "Minshew suggests as the remote origin עברא (*abarāh*), quasi navicula transitoria, אבר (*abar*), id est, transire, transgredi." The word, in the sense of a passage-boat, is shown by Buxtorf to have been in frequent Rabbinical use; and he says it also means a passage, and a trajet or ferry." On which I may remark that the word occurs, in fact, in the Hebrew Scriptures (2 Sam. xix. 18) with the meaning of a ferry-boat.

On my referring Mr. Thomson to what I had already written on the subject in *Notes and Queries*,

June 22 and August 3, 1861, and suggesting that, after all, the root of the mediæval term might still have been *Baird* or some similar word, he replied: "One great sense of the mediæval word *Barda* was that of a caparisoned or armed horse, as is shown by Du Cange (Suppl. I. sub voc.), and in the case of William of Deloraine:—

At the first plunge the horse sank low,
And the water broke o'er the saddle-bow;

For the steed was barded from counter to tail,
And the warrior was armed complete in mail!

In this sense the word *Baird* would signify a strong armed vessel, or one which was completely equipped. With respect to your conjecture, that *Baird* had at least some connexion with our modern *Barge*, it seems to me to be supported by these passages in Du Cange: "*Bardia*, f. pro *Bargia*: navicula. Locum vide in *Galedellus*." "*Galedellus*: navis species, ac fortè minor *Galea*. *Rafanus De Caresinis*, in Chron. MS. an. 1379." "*Hostibus autem cum *Galedellis*, Paraladrinis, Ganzarolis, et *Bardiis* (fortè *Bargis*) viriliter resistentibus*," &c."

From a consideration of all these authorities, my worthy friend inferred that "out of *Barca* came *Bargia* and *Bardia*, and out of them came the Low Dutch representatives." My impression was however, and still is, that there has been a confusion of two entirely distinct words,—the one being *barca*, of which term, according to Adelung, the original meaning was "ein Bothe"—hodie "Boat"—i.e. a small boat only, as the word is used in Italian at the present day; the other being *baird* or *barid*, of which the meaning was, on the contrary, a large armed sea-going vessel of war. Of this latter word, the High Dutch diminutive would be *bardchen*, and the Low Dutch *bardje*, whence *bardse* and *barre*; and from it, or from its etymon in earlier times, came also the mediæval Latin *bardia* and *bargia*. And hence, too, the mediæval French and English *barge*, which was quite distinct, both in derivation and in original signification, from *barca*, *barke*, *bargue*, *bark*.

I have just laid my hand on the following note by Mr. Thomson in answer to my first inquiry, which is singularly opposed to Burguy's statement relied on by Mr. Payne:—"The Dutch *Bargie* or *Barsie*, as Minshew prints the word, is universally given as the etymon." I am sorry I cannot refer to the original.

CHARLES BEKE.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Van Praet's volume of Historical Sketches, during the fifteenth and two following centuries, is being introduced into our great public schools, where Sir Edward Creasy's "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" has long had a place.

A new work by Dr. McCausland is likely to appear soon. Meanwhile, a revised edition of his "Sermons in Stones" is preparing for publication by Mr. Bentley.

The Rev. G. Gilfillan will shortly produce his "Modern Christian Heroes: a Gallery of Reforming and Protesting Men."—"The Policy of Christian Life" is a new work by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.

"Christmas Eve with the Spirits" is the name of a forthcoming volume, which comes as a reminder of how Autumn is gliding away into Winter.

The Rev. Dr. Burgess, vicar of St. Andrew's, Whitlesey, is about to publish a volume on "The Reformed Church of England; its Principles and their Legitimate Development." The work, it is said, will sharply criticize the "History of the Reformation," by the Rev. J. H. Blunt, and will contain a new examination of the Apostolic Fathers, in reference to their Eucharistic teaching.

We hear of a biography of Flora Macdonald, founded on papers that have been hitherto preserved in a family record-chest. We hope to be informed, when the work appears, whether the chest has been preserved in Scotland or America, and in whose keeping it has been. Fuller explanations than we now have should be given on a subject in which the public are so deeply interested.

If *Flory* Macdonald, as she used to write her name, spoken of in the previous paragraph, has now but one surviving granddaughter, her branch of the old family has not flourished. Mrs. Flora Macdonald had five sons and two daughters. A singular circumstance in her life is, that all her sons held commissions in King George's service. Further, this ultra-Jacobite lady and her husband, who emigrated to America, upheld the Hanoverian interest on their estate in Carolina, and abandoned their adopted country when its independence was proclaimed. On their passage home, when they were attacked by a French privateer, "*Flory*" was one of the most active on deck in defence of the English flag and her domestic treasures. The story of her life in America is the least known. As she died in 1790 there may be some venerable Scotch bodies who may have looked on her in their infancy. We await the biography with interest, only hoping that it has not been inspired by memory of what Johnson said to Flora after she had told him the adventures of herself and the Pretender: "All this should be written down."

Lord Byron's complete works for 9d. are selling at book-stalls like herrings in a plentiful season. Another consequence of the detestable scandal which has introduced the subject of incest to the attention of young persons is a forthcoming cheap edition of the Countess Guiccioli's "Recollections of the Poet." It will be a six-shilling volume. The lady's recollections of her late eccentric husband, M. de Boissy, would not be a bad book. He was a frank man, and used to introduce his wife as "*La Marquise de Boissy ma femme, ancienne maitresse de Byron*."

It is now stated that Mrs. Beecher Stowe did receive payment for the statement which has damaged Lady Byron's character for dignity much more than it has hurt her husband. The *honorarium* is said to have been only the ordinary one for a magazine article. This is but a pitiful plea, if it be a plea, for the scandal by which society has been shocked.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Great Gold Medal of the Empire "*pro literis et artibus*" on General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, D.C.L., "as a mark of the Emperor's appreciation of the General's merits as a military historian."

Mr. Edward R. Russell, late dramatic critic on the *Morning Star*, has become editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*.

A compliment has been paid to Miss Burdett Coutts for her exertions in the eastern districts of the metropolis, by giving her name to a Masonic lodge, meeting near Victoria Park. Miss Coutts accepted the compliment, and wrote to the Earl of Zetland, desiring to know what gift she could make to the lodge. In reply the members solicited a Bible with her autograph.

Rumour has ceased to trouble herself about the successor to the handsomely-paid sinecure, or all but sinecure, the editorship of the *London Gazette*. It is not to be abolished, nor has it been given to any one of the gentlemen whom Rumour named. The Prime Minister has conferred it on Mr. Walker, of the Liberal and able paper, the *Daily News*.

A "missionary" landed at Falmouth on Wednesday. He states that "letters" written by Livingstone at Lake Tanganyika, in February last, had been received by Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar. The traveller was then well, alone, and "living on rice and fruit supplied by the Arabs." Has the "missionary" no name? Has he brought any certified copies of the "letters" with him?

Sir Samuel Baker writes from Egypt that his flotilla of steamers and boats is making way up the Nile, bound for Khartoum; that he had eight hundred camels waiting to carry the iron steamers sent out from England across the Desert to their destination, where they will be put together and employed in the navigation of the Albert Nyanza and other lakes; and that his own route would be from Suez to Souakim, thence with camels to Berber on the Nile, and so up the river to the rendezvous at Khartoum. Trading in some places, terrifying in others, and exploring wherever it can, this will be a noteworthy expedition, full of promise for the

Royal Geographical Society, if not for the Pasha of Egypt. The more interest attaches to it at present, as Sir S. Baker expects, when south of Tanganyika, to get news of Livingstone.

A King of France is not half a King of France if he cannot ride. A poet may, however, be a poet without being a horseman. But when he is both, there is an equestrian pride about him which an old Roman might have approved and a modern Briton will not censure. For instance:—"As you have done me the honour to mention my late accident, perhaps you will excuse the vanity of one who has been accustomed from childhood to the saddle, if I offer an explanatory remark. The injuries from which I am now recovering were not due to my fall, but to the weight of the mare upon me. She had been vainly endeavouring to give me a fall, and threw herself over because she could not succeed. We did not part company till close to the ground.—I am, &c., SYDNEY DOBELL."

A correspondent, A. H., allows that the neglected state of St. Paul's Cathedral is a standing reproach, but he says the difficulty is to put the saddle on the right horse, and say who shall bear that reproach. The Dean and Chapter are restricted to a totally inadequate allowance of about 1,200*l.* a-year to keep the whole of the Cathedral, with its surroundings, in repair; while the Ecclesiastical Commissioners realize, perhaps, 80,000*l.* per annum, from their old estates; yet when the latter were recently applied to for a small contribution towards the improvement of the churchyard, a courteous refusal was the *net* result. It is currently reported that "Queen Anne's dead," otherwise, perhaps, her statue might fare the better.

In the days when the Hon. W. F. Cowper was our chief sedile the footpaths in our Parks were properly cared for. Duly in the early spring of each year a layer of blue-stone chippings was spread, to repair wear and tear and the effects of frost, and when this was trodden in it was followed by a layer of fine gravel. The paths thus looked well, and were pleasant to walk on. But now! They show various degrees of deterioration in all our Parks, but are at their worst in the Green Park. Who is responsible for this state of things? The maintenance of the Parks is an increasing item in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimates, and we ought surely to get money's worth in return, in the shape of gravel and labour. Is it because the Chief Commissioner is taking holiday that the footways have lapsed into such a blamable condition? If so, the sooner he comes back to his duties the better.

In conformity with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Bill, the Trustees of the Bedford Schools have prepared a new scheme for the administration of the estate, which produces an income of about 14,000*l.* a year. There is to be a new governing body, consisting of a much smaller number, an addition to the subjects taught in the school, and a separate department for physical science, which is to take a prominent place in the course of studies. About 2,000 are now receiving an education, for the most part gratuitously, in the classical and commercial schools.

The English *Campo Santo*, the old cemetery in Bunhill Fields, after being literally made decent to the eye and feelings of the public, will be opened to general inspection on Thursday next, after some little matter of ceremony on the part of the Lord Mayor and municipality. There is no place wherein nobler dust reposes than here. Men whose names are among the dearest treasures of memory sleep here awaiting the Great Awakening. Some of their graves cannot be identified, but all that could be done in this way was accomplished by that modern Old Mortality, the late Dr. John Rippon, who filled twelve folio volumes with the names of a good portion of the seventy thousand who have been committed earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes, in quaint and antique Bunhill Fields. The volumes may be seen at the Herald's College.

Mr. Dennis has departed for his Consulate of Crete, with the hope of making some discoveries. His departure from Sardis will be a loss to archaeologists. His preliminary excavations had detected

in one of the great mounds there an unopened tomb, a rarity at Sardis, and this was, perhaps, one of a Lydian king. The cost of completing the explorations was too much for our Government in these days of enforced economy in all scientific acquirements, and Mr. Dennis had to leave; out of pocket, we understand, beyond the amount of the British Museum grant.

Lifts are called *hoists* in the United States, and lifts and hoists are vulgar things in common hotels and warehouses for conveying ordinary people, sacks and casks to upper stories. Lifts have, however, got up in the world, and the Pope by their means now ascends to his apartments in the Vatican. When the fat and overgrown monarchs of Europe take to the lift we may hope for its useful extension among the imitative tribe of idol-worshippers.

There has been published at Boston (U.S.) a Christian plea for polygamy. It is entitled 'The History and Philosophy of Marriage; or, Polygamy and Monogamy Compared,' and is "by a Christian Philanthropist." The *Citizen* looks on such a book as a sign of restlessness in society, which may bring forth a dozen social revolutions at once.

"Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister," says the *Alta California* newspaper, San Francisco, August 27, "lately sang in baritone parts with great acceptance at an amateur concert, gotten up by the visitors at White Sulphur Springs, Va., in aid of the Episcopal Church at Leasington, Ky. The American Clock Company, of New York, has just sent a car over the newly-opened Pacific Railroad, laden with clocks for China, by the way of San Francisco. These are the first clocks ever sent to China across the continent, and this is the first time that a Mohammedan has sung 'baritone parts' for the benefit of an American church, we venture to say. Are national lines of demarcation to be utterly obliterated? Is China to be inundated with American inventions by the trans-continental railroad, after 3,000 or 4,000 years of patient toil in her own civilization? What with Orientals buying Yankee clocks and singing at church fairs in Virginia, the world has certainly come to a pretty pass."

Englishmen in Eastern countries do strange things. Among these may be classed the proposal of giving a fancy ball to the Duke of Edinburgh in Calcutta. This in a non-dancing country, where the natives call a fancy ball "paglee natch," or "mad dance"! It has been decided that no uniforms are to be allowed, except to officers over fifty-five years of age, while it has not been decided whether natives are to be required to appear in fancy dresses. The whole affair is under the highest auspices of people who ought to know better than to subject Englishmen to needless ridicule, and encourage young men to make fools of themselves.

The Indian Museum at Calcutta is receiving contributions and attracting attention. The last accession is of some metal idols or images, discovered at Gwalior in the Fort, and presented by the Maharajah. The interest of the museum has raised some curious questions as to costume and admission beyond those relating to Kensington Gardens and St. James's Park. Europeans are expected to appear in the museum in the evenings of the cold season in full evening costume; but they complain that in the hot season ladies are shouldered by Bengalis in no other costume than a very filthy and very small piece of cloth round their loins. The smell of natives is strong enough, but the sight of their animal texture is no compensation. It is complained that respectable natives on show evenings are allowed to enter with skull-caps instead of turbans, and without waistcloths around their garments.

An old sergeant, at Nieuport, Belgium, has contrived, out of his modest pay, to collect a library of 8,000 volumes. He has announced his intention to leave it to his native town, above named.

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SCIENCE

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Thursday.

JURISPRUDENCE AND NATIONAL LAW.

THE President of Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law Department (Mr. Hastings) investigated the best means of arranging and enforcing the criminal and civil law so as to secure the greatest benefit to the general community. "If," he said, "punishments are merely vindictive; if an exaggerated severity beget a reluctance to convict, or a mistaken leniency abolish the certainty of sentence; if prisons corrupt without deterring, or enervate without reforming; if prisoners are dismissed as idle and thriftless as they came, or are turned adrift without help to find employment as they can; if old and young, the casual offender and the practised criminal, are treated with a stupid sameness; if a predatory class is allowed to wage war on society with no control and little molestation, if the police be inefficient, or prosecutions be ill-conducted, or the magistracy be incapable, then the criminal law, however well intended, will fail in its object, and the cry of the people for justice and security will remain unappeased. All these faults," said Mr. Hastings, "have at some time or other disgraced our penal law, and many of them exist still. Wearisome delays, costly and complicated processes, distant and intermittent courts, were not less injurious to the efficacy of the civil law. Continually, since our meeting at Dublin in December, 1861, when our members had the opportunity of visiting the Mountjoy Prison, and that remarkable establishment, the intermediate prison at Lusk, we have advocated the introduction into Great Britain, and the complete development, of the Crofton system. Guided and instructed by that, the Association has affirmed the true principles of convict discipline, the individualizing of the prisoners, the division of the term of service into several stages, of separate confinement, of associated labour, of intermediate probation, and of release under supervision, through which a convict rises by a system of marks in exact proportion to his good conduct and industry, and in any one of which he can be at once relegated for misconduct to the bottom of the scale."

The President said, "The power of granting licences should be placed solely in the hands of magistrates. Speaking from the most moderate view of the question, putting on one side the total abstinence ideas, is it not certain that the number of licensed houses in the kingdom vastly exceeds the amount required for any purpose of reasonable refreshment? But is it not equally certain, argue how you will, that every house in excess of that amount is an indefensible evil? Yet it is an evil existing under the direct sanction of the Legislature, which, by professing to regulate the number, undertake the responsibility that it shall not exceed the legitimate limit. It is to be observed, as appears from a Report lately made to Convocation, that there are upwards of a thousand parishes in the province of Canterbury alone which have no public-house or beer-house. It would seem, therefore, that parishes can exist without these provocatives to religion and morality. I entertain, however, great doubts whether the progress of the Permissive Bill, supposing it to be passed into law, would be nearly so rapid as its enthusiastic supporters believe; and I am myself in favour of some measure of stringent repression acting firmly, equally, and uniformly over the whole kingdom, rather than of sporadic efforts in particular localities. But it must be admitted that the friends of that Bill have a right to urge it as the only practical measure as yet before the country."

ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES.

In the International and Municipal Law Section of the Jurisprudence Department, a letter was read from the Duke of Manchester, in which he

expressed his deep anxiety to prevent the separation of the colonies from the mother-country. "If we lose our colonies, our power is gone. On the other hand, if we amalgamate our colonies with us, if we take them into partnership with us in the government of the empire, I am convinced that we should greatly increase our power. At present the Parliament at Westminster, in which the colonies have no voice, can pass laws which affect not only indirectly, but directly, the material interests of the colonies. But if they had a voice in the government of the empire, they would be bound, and would be willing, to bear their fair share in the defence of the honour and interests of the empire. I do not think it would be practicable to give the colonies an adequate voice in the Parliament of Westminster. Either the representatives of the United Kingdom must be vastly reduced in numbers, or the representatives of the colonies must be so numerous as to make the assembly utterly unwieldy. It seems to me that the only practicable plan would be to substitute for the Colonial Office a council containing representatives of the United Kingdom and the colonies in fair proportion according to their wealth and the number of their inhabitants. Such council should inaugurate and carry out schemes for emigration and colonization. I would exclude from such council dependencies, even India, and military stations, and confine it to colonies with representative institutions of their own. I would leave the place of election of representatives to be decided by each legislature for itself. The legislature of each colony, as well as the Parliament of Westminster, would have power to enact what laws it thought proper for internal affairs; but the Imperial Council would have the right to consider any law passed by one of them which appeared likely to affect one or more of the others, and, if necessary, to amend it, or to advise the Queen not to sanction it. The system is already in practice by the Colonial Secretary in reference to some of the laws passed by the Colonial Legislature; but the Colonial Governments are not consulted about any decisions which may be come to by the Parliament of Westminster." By such a system the Imperial Legislature would abdicate much of its power. But its constituencies would be relieved of a certain and increasing weight of naval and military expenditure; and besides, it would be doing justice to the colonies.

The paper by Mr. J. E. GORST, the late Member for Cambridge, set out with the assertion that the relation between England and her colonies was not like the relation between parent and child, and the theories of colonial government based on the supposition that it was must be erroneous. The relation between colonists and the Colonial Office must, from the first, be a relation between equals. In affairs strictly colonial, the colonists must be free, the Colonial Office restricting itself to providing for interests which are imperial. Having dwelt on the theory upon which colonies are now managed, Mr. Gorst proceeded to contend that the Council which now exists in the Crown colonies, and is appointed by the Colonial Office, ought to be the embryo of a future free Parliament. The members of the Council ought to vote according to their real opinions, and their resolutions should be accepted as the expression of the colonial will, and should, in colonial matters, be final. This was not the case now, the Council in most instances being made a sham. A good working majority of officials was secured to vote according to instructions given them from Downing Street. No department was so entirely exempt from the control of Parliament as the Colonial Department, and in England there was no public opinion on colonial matters. Having vindicated the right of colonists to the management of their own affairs from the outset, the paper admitted their liability from the outset to pay the whole cost of their own maintenance and defence. The privilege of self-government necessarily entails the obligation of self-defence. Every free colony must fight its own battle with its own enemies, whether rebel or alien. The case of New Zealand, it was remarked, was a peculiar one. If the Imperial Government had never meddled in Maori affairs, those affairs would have been a matter for the colonists to manage at their own

discretion and cost; but, as the Maori wars have arisen quite as much from the injudicious interference of the Imperial Government as from any errors of the colony, England has no right to leave the colony to struggle out of the difficulties which she has helped to create. The help to the colony ought to be so given as to prevent a repetition of the confusion and mismanagement of the past. The colonists ought not to be encouraged to pursue fresh schemes of conquest. No additional troops ought to be sent out, and those now in New Zealand ought to be promptly withdrawn. Mr. Gorst, in concluding his contribution to the question before the department, vindicated the principles of colonial freedom from the charge of involving the dismemberment of the British Empire. Freedom was not necessarily separation. In America, the independence of the States was not found inconsistent with the maintenance of the Union; and there was no reason why Great Britain and the other enfranchised countries which acknowledged the sovereignty of the Queen should not continue in one free confederation.

Mr. NOBLE, in a paper on the same subject, regarded the question from an English point of view. He showed that British trade with those possessions amounted to only one-seventh of our total foreign commerce. Three-fifths of the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom selected the United States as their future residence. The number of paupers in this country nearly equalled the population of Australia and New Zealand, while just above the line of pauperism there was an equal number struggling for bare existence—taxed for the benefit of prosperous colonists. In addition to deriving considerable benefit from the taxes levied on the inhabitants of these islands, the colonies enforced protective duties upon our manufactures: a proceeding destructive of any real union. Mr. Noble laid down, as the only principles on which the union could be maintained, the establishment of perfect freedom of trade throughout the whole empire, the disposal of waste lands for the benefit of the entire population, reserving an adequate land-tax as a provision for future revenue, and the equitable contribution of every State, the mother-country and the colonies, towards the imperial expenditure.

Sir JOHN BOWRING supported Mr. Noble's views as to the influence of free-trade on the relations between England and the colonies. He deplored the spirit of protection which some of the dependencies exhibited.

The paper by Mr. F. P. LABILLIERE had importance lent to it by the fact that its author was born in Melbourne and brought up in Victoria. The object of the writer was to show that the idea of dismembering the British empire ought not to be entertained by any good Englishman or any good colonial; that the union of the empire was a sacred principle, in devoted loyalty to which all should vie with one another. No man, it was argued, not meaning to make mischief between England and her colonies, should begin the solution of difficulties which exist in reference to colonial relations by talking of separation. Having touched upon the great advantages arising from the union of England and the colonies, Mr. Labilliere proceeded to say that what he hoped for in the future was an Australian confederation, a Canadian confederation, a South African confederation in union with England, either with or without representatives in her Parliament, all cheerfully taking part in maintaining the power of the empire. As the colonies grow and strengthen, each would be stronger for such a union, the mother-country would feel it a support, and both she and the colonies would be at far less expense for defences if all stood together and fairly bore the burden of defending the empire. Fewer wars, too, would occur in the world if the integrity of the British empire was preserved.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE POOR LAW.

In the Economy and Trade Department, the special question for discussion was, "In what respects may the Administration of the Poor Law be improved?" On this subject several papers were read. That by Mr. E. ROBINSON specially referred to the inequality with which the labour test is enforced; those places where the practice

is carried out being the exception rather than the rule. Great stress was laid upon the beneficial effects of work, not so much on account of the direct profit to the union, but for the good which it does the pauper himself, by teaching him to be self-reliant. Mr. Robinson would carry this principle to its extreme length, and rather than neglect the application of the "labour-test" would insist on what is called "shot drill," or the removing of stones from one place to another, and then taking them back again, as the condition of relief to the able-bodied, where productive labour was not to be had. The aged sick, feeble and imbecile ought to be dealt with more generously than has been the custom. The rearing of children in the workhouse was condemned by the author, who recommended that the boarding-out system, in vogue in Scotland, should be adopted. The Poor Law, he said, ought to enable guardians to effect a separation of the "able" from the feeble in the unions. This separation might be effected by sending the "able" to the workhouse, which should be placed close to the centre of population in the union, that no hardship should be inflicted by long travel. The "feeble" should be provided for in what would be a combination of the almshouse and infirmary, and might be called the hospital. Children might be sent to the district schools, or distributed amongst cottagers of good character. Another reform suggested in the paper was, that power should be given to the guardians to detain for a certain period those who are continually claiming their discharge, and running in and out of the house.—In dealing with the same subject Mr. F. FOX attributed the failure of the existing system to the non-recognition of certain principles which, he said, were essential for preserving the social fabric in a healthy condition. Foremost amongst these was that principle of mutual friendship and interest which entered so essentially into feudalism. The founders of the Poor Laws in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth failed to recognize the golden chain of mutual friendship which had formerly so powerfully bound class to class, and had done so much to repress pauperism. Every organisation of poor relief, it was contended, ought to embody the principle of sympathy and union of interests of one class towards another. The guardians of the poor should have a sense of individual and personal responsibility impressed upon them by the charge or oversight of a definite number of families. A broad line of separation should be established between the pauperism of idleness and the poverty of misfortune.

After discussion on the papers read in this department, the following resolutions were carried:—"That the Section recommends for the consideration of the General Council the propriety of urging upon the authorities the employment of educated women in the inspection of workhouses and hospitals, as being absolutely needful for the proper and efficient management of such institutions." "That it be suggested to the Council that there is an absolute necessity for the due relief of poverty, and that there should be a charitable committee acting in conjunction with boards of guardians, and that the old house visitation should form an essential part of poor relief."

INFANTICIDE.

In the Reformatory and Repression of Crime Section, presided over by Sir Eardley Wilmot, the possibility of diminishing infanticide by legislative enactment was discussed.—Dr. LANKESTER urged that some legislative measures should be devised to reduce the number of child murders, which was now so excessively high.—A paper, by Mrs. MAINE, suggested, in preference, the influence of homes for women who had fallen. Other papers on the subject were read.

Mr. SAUNDERS, Recorder of Bath, contributed a voluntary paper to this Section, "On the Influence of Education in diminishing Crime," in which he called attention to the impossibility of entirely suppressing crime by any system of social regulations. Allusion was made to the anomaly that, with our enormous national resources, our savings exceeding a hundred millions a year, there should be no less than 70,000 persons annually apprehended for offences connected with property, and that one million

of persons should be in receipt of parish relief. The paper showed that crimes were becoming more and more confined to the ignorant classes.

In the Education Department, Canon NORRIS read a paper in favour of denominational teaching; the Rev. E. BARTLETT and Mr. WYLES read papers. Mr. FLINT also furnished a contribution on the same subject.

The Health Department was occupied with the action of the Government in connexion with the spread of contagious diseases. The discussion in the Health Department resulted in an affirmative answer being given to the question—"Can Government beneficially further interfere to limit the spread of infectious diseases?" On the motion of Mr. GEORGE GODWIN, a resolution was passed to the effect, "That Government ought speedily and strongly to interfere to afford to the various classes of the community the benefits of sanitary science." The resolution was carried.

The Ladies' Conference met at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, with closed doors. The subjects discussed were workhouse visiting, secret drinking, female intemperance, the training of nurses, and other subjects of a kindred nature. Miss Carpenter presided. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who has had considerable experience in the study and practice of medicine, was present.

Miss HILLS gave a description of the Bristol Industrial School for Girls, and the Lady SUPER-INTENDENT explained the operations of the Red Lodge Reformatory, which was founded by Miss Carpenter fifteen years since.

Friday.

JURISPRUDENCE AND NATIONAL LAW.

Mr. T. HARE read a paper 'On the Limits that ought to be placed by Law on Charitable Endowments.' The main question, he said, was whether it was possible to establish a department with power to reverse, and where just and desirable to alter the destination of endowments after the expiration of a certain time. A department or minister might lay schemes for the application of endowments to ameliorate the evils accompanying civilization before Parliament, and the adoption might be dependent on either House placing its veto on the proposed change. It was said, if endowments were thus varied, none would hereafter be given. This, then, would solve the question.

Mr. L. FRY, in his paper, showed that the early Statutes of Mortmain did not now exercise any practical restraint upon endowment. Mr. Fry contended that it would be impolitic to abolish the power of bequest, but that the restriction as to land was of little value, and should be removed. If the distinction between realty and personality were retained, the line should be drawn so that everyone should understand it. It would be sufficient to prohibit the bequest to charitable uses of actual estates of freehold, or for terms of years, in land. Mr. Fry advocated greater freedom in dealing with property left to a charity, as the benefit of the community might from time to time require.

Mr. E. C. BATTEN supported an alteration of the law.—Sir J. BOWRING said there were millions of money scattered about, much of it devoted to useless purposes, which might be applied to meet some of the pressing wants of the time.—Dr. WADDILOVE asked whether we should not endeavour to restrain or divert endowments for frivolous purposes.—Mr. HANCOCK objected *in toto* to charitable bequests, and said there were plenty of ways in which charitable feelings could be indulged in during life; he had no faith in that charity which made a man leave his property away from his friends.—Mr. R. FREELING thought it was not wise to exempt charity property from taxation, and hoped Mr. Gladstone's measure for abolishing such exemption would be adopted.—Mr. E. S. ROBINSON advocated an alteration of the law.—Mr. WEBSTER thought there was truth in the principle that no generation had a right to contract any liabilities which could not be paid in that generation, and that it was more important that money should be employed for educating the present generation than that it should be accumulated for the benefit of their grandchildren.—Mr. F. HILL agreed with Mr. Fry that the restrictions of mortmain should

be removed.—Mr. T. WEBSTER said that the educational endowments were amply sufficient for education purposes. Requests for distributing alms to the poor were demoralizing, and should be abolished, as inconsistent with the Poor Law.

Mr. T. W. SAUNDERS read a paper 'On the Desirability of Improving the Mode of Administering Justice in Courts of Petty and Quarter Sessions.' He advocated the employment of legal chairmen at County Quarter Sessions, and of stipendiary magistrates in Petty Session Courts, to administer the law in the important cases which come before those Courts.—Mr. Serjeant Cox thought 99-100ths of the business done by county Justices could be better done by two sensible men acquainted with the place and people than a skilled lawyer.—Mr. SAUNDERS, in reply, spoke of magistrates, even in Bristol, as puppets ruled by their clerk.

THE REFORMATORY SECTION.

Mr. T. W. SAUNDERS, Recorder of Bath, read a paper 'On the Influence of Education in Diminishing Crime.' He urged it as a duty to provide a national system of education by which the poorest might be provided with resources by which to escape or resist temptations to criminal action.—The Section affirmed the proposition that suitable education was calculated in the most eminent degree to diminish crime.

Mr. Serjeant PULLING then took up the question of "the most expeditious mode of introducing into England a system of public prosecution." He would divide England and Wales into twenty districts, each presided over by a "district Attorney-General," and an efficient staff of officers, at a cost, perhaps, of 5,000*l.* per district—not one-half the cost of the present inefficient system. The great need of a public prosecutor was the unanimous belief of the Section.

A paper was read by Sir JOHN BOWRING, to show that prison labour ought to be so controlled as to diminish prison expenses as well as to promote reformation and to diminish crime. The author advocated the enforcement of useful and profitable labour in gaols, and argued against the supposition that such labour would compete unfairly with that of honest men. He mentioned instances in which prisoners had learnt trades that had afterwards enabled them to live honestly, and strongly condemned the waste of power on a treadmill. Sir John objected to clerical magistrates. In France too much, in England too little, consideration is given to "extenuating circumstances." The paper next advocated the abolition of capital punishment.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Miss CARPENTER's paper, 'On Education,' referred to the miserable condition of the lowest stratum of children in towns, and urged that the existing voluntary system should be supplemented by local rates.

The Rev. F. CLAY maintained that new unsectarian free schools, supported by rates, would destroy those established on the present system.—The Rev. H. DE BUNSEN advocated compulsory education. He suggested that all the Acts of Parliament relating to the employment of children should be revised, and that they should be made obligatory where they are now only permissive. He would extend the provisions of the Act to all kinds of labour, that performed by children at home for their own parents as well as to those working for masters. He maintained that existing schools were not sufficient for the population of the country, and that the State must provide State schools.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. SYMONDS read a paper 'On Insanity.' He dwelt on moral or emotional insanity, and showed that dipsomania belongs to this division. He pointed out that when these cases are closely scrutinized they will be found to present a certain degree of intellectual derangement, though the most flagrant perversion is manifested in the feelings, habits and actions. Dr. Symonds urged the necessity of interference on the part of the Legislature, which should consist in making the penal laws more stringent in cases of voluntary drunkenness, and in providing protection for those who have thrown themselves into the category of insanity, but whose cases are with extreme difficulty

brought within the scope of the present laws for lunacy.

Dr. GAIRDNER, in a paper read for him in his absence, remarked that if the law is to aim at the suppression of the traffic in drink, in so far as it leads to intoxication, we can scarcely escape the logical consequence of this principle—viz., that drunkenness, the promotion of which by the publican is to be made an offence, should also be treated by the law as an offence *per se*. The man who is accidentally, and as it were by the force of circumstances, seduced into drunkenness, is often only in a very modified sense responsible for the occurrence, and it would be cruel and wrong to add a legal penalty to the shame and self-reproach which are the sure punishment of a comparatively venial error. The man, again, who deliberately seeks the means of getting drunk, and who insists on getting drunk in spite of previous warnings, is guilty of an offence which ought not to be lightly passed over. Between these extremes there are all gradations of infirmity of purpose, yielding more or less consciously to temptation; and, lastly, there is the terrible case of the poor victim who is literally the slave of drink—*non compos mentis aut corporis*, in so far as this appetite is concerned, whose self-control has long vanished, so that he requires to be protected against himself rather than to be punished for acts from which he is utterly unable to refrain. Dr. Gairdner urged that these three gradations of offence might be met, the first by a trifling fine or very brief imprisonment, the second by temporary allotment of the earnings to a wife or other selected person as trustee, the third by some properly managed system of continued tutelage or restraint.

The foregoing papers were followed by a discussion, in which many of the speakers wandered utterly away from the questions at issue. Finally the two following resolutions were put and carried:—1. "That the penal laws against drunkenness should be extended, or more rigidly enforced." 2. "That dipsomaniacs should be liable to deprivation of liberty, with a view to their protection and reformation."

A paper by Miss DUCK, 'On some Points of Hospital Management,' was read by Mr. D. DAVIES, Health Officer of Bristol. The object of the paper was to draw attention to the recent discussions about hospital mortality.

ECONOMY AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. T. H. CLARK read a paper in which he maintained that we have abundant proof that the labour-market is overstocked. It was stated the other day at a Congress in Birmingham that a million and a half of the working men of England were in a state of compulsory idleness. It was a short-sighted policy to keep in the country those we cannot employ lest we should lose some of our skilled artisans. The State should grant or lend money for the purpose of emigration.—The Rev. B. LAMBERT, of Whitechapel, in his paper, answered the first part of the question in the negative, and, inasmuch as State-aided emigration is supposed to be a cure for pauperism, several suggestions were developed by the rev. gentleman, who contended that pauperism is not to be attributed entirely to over-population, as want exists in under-populated as well as over-populated countries.—Mr. R. R. TORRENS, M.P., in his paper, contended—1. That emigration on an extended scale would induce most advantageous results, especially to the working classes; 2. that a system of local rating, supplemented by subsidies in aid from the consolidated revenues, would best meet the justice of the case, while those subsidies would operate as powerful stimulants to action in the more distressed districts.

—Sir W. DENTON entirely objected to making the colonies places into which to shoot rubbish, and he told the meeting frankly that the colonies would not take the miserable refuse of this country. But he said there was a very wide scope in the colonies for smiths, carpenters, and labourers, especially those who had families. By the emigration of such persons this country, the colonies, and the emigrants themselves would be alike benefited.—The Rev. T. H. CLARK moved a resolution recommending the Council to urge on the House of Commons the propriety of appointing a Select Committee to

inquire into the subjects of emigration and colonization. The proposition was put and carried.

A paper 'On the Importance of Aiding the Poor without Almsgiving,' by Miss OCTAVIA HILL, was read at the Bristol Library.

Saturday.

ECONOMY AND TRADE.

The Right Hon. STEPHEN CAVE, M.P., President, delivered an address, which maintained the nobility of trade, and asserted the superiority of producers over destroyers, and the idle portions of the aristocracy, *fruges consumere nati*. He showed how persecution in other countries had made England prosper by the resort hither of skilled fugitives; and he hinted how trade and manufactures were degraded from their high estate by want of principle in those practising them. Competition abroad was shown to be seriously affecting trade at home; but Mr. Cave ridiculed the idea of managers of trades' unions, who had been warned whither they were going, that duties on manufactured imports would remedy the evil. Perseverance and integrity were the rocks on which mercantile pursuits should be based, and we might then even overcome that foreign rascality which passes inferior goods through England abroad as English manufactures, and which is further exemplified by the wholesale forgery of the trade-marks of our best houses. The President especially deplored the fact that the basis on which the International Congress of Workmen rested was communism.

INTERNATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL LAW.

Mr. J. SCOTT read a paper 'On the Married Women's Property Bill,' contributed by Mr. A. Hill. The object of the paper was to suggest amendments in the details of the measure. The principal suggestions which Mr. Hill offered were to this effect. The first section of the bill, whilst giving to married women the full right of disposing of their property, withheld from them the right of disposing of freehold or copyhold property, save by will. This anomaly the writer considered should be removed. The 4th and 5th sections, giving to a woman married before the passing of the Act, as well as after the Act, full right over property acquired subsequent to the adoption of the Act, amount to an infringement of the vested rights of the husband, who may, for instance, have paid all his wife's debts contracted before marriage on the supposition that he would be recouped by her earnings after marriage. Existing marriages, where settlements have been made, should be exempted from the action of the Bill. The security to the wife of her property and earnings renders the provision of alimony to the wife during the trial of a suit in the Divorce Court no longer necessary. A wife may be now held to have acted under marital subjection to such an extent as to entitle her to be excused from the consequences of felonies committed by her in the presence of her husband; and she ought to be henceforth held responsible for them, unless she can prove such compulsion as would amount to the ordinary common-law defence of duress.

Prof. NEWMAN, Mr. T. HARE, the Hon. B. LAWRENCE, Dr. PANK and Dr. WADDILOVE took part in the discussion which followed.

Mr. S. SMITH read a paper 'On certain Defects in County Courts,' in which he pointed out what he considered a serious defect in the law of County Courts. A case was cited which was heard in a county court in the year 1868, where judgment was given for the plaintiff on the ground that he was considered more worthy of credit than the defendant. Immediately after the trial, evidence was tendered to the defendant proving the plaintiff to have sworn falsely, upon which the defendant gave notice of application for a new trial, but found that through taking that course instead of appealing in the first instance, he had lost the right of appeal, and that although the grievance had increased, all remedy was at an end. This state of things, the writer considered, called for reform.

REFORMATION AND REPRESSION OF CRIME.

Mr. Serjeant COX, 'On Professional Crime,' said that it had fallen to his lot to be the first Judge on whom had been imposed the duty of putting in

force the Habitual Criminals Act, and that experience had exhibited some of its defects. First, he objected to the title of "habitual" criminals, as not correctly describing the class against whom this legislation was directed. He preferred the term "professional" criminals. Mercy was thrown away upon them, and reformation hopeless; short imprisonment, even for a first offence, was useless. How, then, may the fact of his being a professional thief be ascertained? It is proposed that it should be made a specific offence. That it should be charged in the indictment; and after a conviction for the particular crime the jury should hear the charge that the prisoner was a professional thief. On the jury finding the charge proved, the same consequence should follow as for a former conviction: he should be sentenced to a long term of penal servitude, and to police supervision for life. He suggested that as a great difficulty with judges and magistrates was what to do with boys guilty of small offences, he "would give power to order a good whipping with a birch in all such cases instead of sending them to prison, and would not limit it to youths, but in some cases extend it to adults of twenty-one years."

Sir C. RAWLINSON, late a Judge in India, Mr. GORST, Mr. B. BAKER, Mr. E. S. ROBINSON, Mr. SAFFORD, Mr. PARKER, Mr. UPCOTT, Col. RADCLIFF and the PRESIDENT, having discussed the question, Sir JOHN BOWRING made a few remarks, and the President having summed up, the following resolutions were adopted: "That the Habitual Criminals Bill of last session is not sufficiently comprehensive to have due effect in the repression of professional crime;" and "That the magistrates should have power in certain cases of young persons summarily convicted on a first offence to substitute flogging for imprisonment."

Miss M. CARPENTER 'On Children's Agents,' and Mrs. MEREDITH 'On the Treatment of Female Criminals,' brought the sitting to a close.

EDUCATION.

Mr. H. MANN read a paper on 'Whether State Assistance to Education should be derived from Local Rates or from the General Taxation of the Country?'—He was of opinion that the cost of education should be defrayed out of general taxation, and not out of local rates; and he urged that legislation must apply to all classes of the community, and not to the lower classes only.

The Rev. B. LAMBERT read a paper contributed by Mr. J. G. Filch, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, 'On the Constitution of the Educational Council provided in the Endowed Schools Bill.'

HEALTH.

Dr. A. CARPENTER read a paper 'On Some Points in the Medical Aspect of the Physiology of Sewage Irrigation.'—The writer defined the meaning which he intended the words "sewage irrigation" to convey, and having answered some of the principal sanitary objections which had been raised to sewage farms, he scientifically explained how sewage irrigation might be extensively adopted without danger to the health of the inhabitants.

Mr. J. V. N. BAZALGETTE read a paper 'On the Sewage Evil, its Cause and Effects, with Suggestions for its Remedy.'—Referring to the various systems adopted for disposing of town sewage, he said that the one at Stroud was the best that he had seen.

Mr. W. HOPE read a paper 'On Town Sewage.'

Mr. R. B. CARTER read a paper 'On the Sewage Works of Stroud,' which have been so much lauded.

Mr. S. S. BROWN read a paper 'On the Ventilation of the Sewers of Clifton.'

ECONOMY AND TRADE.

The first paper read was by Mr. E. HILL, Assistant Overseer to the Post Office, and was 'On the Proposal to Charge for Mintage of the Sovereign.'—He said it was clear that the mechanism relied upon by the framers of the Bank Charter Act for correcting excesses and insufficiency in the volume of the currency would be seriously interfered with were the proposed charge for coinage to become established with the result of fluctuations in the value of the monetary unit of the sovereign. He thought it was of the utmost importance that these fluctuations should be reduced to a minimum

instead of being enhanced. The unit of their currency, the sovereign, was our standard of value in exchange, and the cardinal virtue of a standard was that it should not change at all.

Mr. W. D. HENDERSON read a paper 'On the Currency.'—The writer pointed out that there had been in England a continual recurrence of panics. The immediate causes were—1st. The smallness of the capital of the banks when compared with their liabilities. 2nd. The smallness of the specie held in reserve by the banks compared with their liabilities. One of the remedies for the first of these the writer believed to be the formation of limited liability banks. As regarded the second, he remarked, that whilst in England there was too much gold in circulation, there was too little gold in the banks as a reserve. The issue of 11. legal tender notes by the Government would be a much cheaper circulation than one of gold. The banks of the United Kingdom should furnish monthly statements to Government of their affairs, and these accounts should be published, so as to show, not the affairs of any particular bank, but of all the banks doing business in any particular district. A similar publication of the affairs of the insurance companies was also suggested.—A long discussion followed.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

Miss CARPENTER, addressing the meeting, hoped that the Ladies' Conference in connexion with the Social Science Association might become a regular thing, and hoped that they would avoid political or religious discussions, woman's suffrage or "rights"—which might with propriety be considered at the public meetings of the Association; they were much safer in keeping to woman's work.—Miss OCTAVIA HILL spoke as to what she had been doing in London for the dwellings of the poor. The efforts made, she said, were directed towards raising the condition of the poor with their dwellings, rather than raising their dwellings for them. Miss Hill spoke of the want of innocent and healthy amusement among the poor, young and old, saying that if those who had money would turn their attention to this instead of giving indiscriminate alms, they would do good instead of the harm which they now do.—The employment of the blind next occupied the attention of the meeting, after which Miss GOUGH, from Dublin, described the Queen's Institute for the professional teaching of ladies, so as to help to give them employment. She gave an account of the various branches taught, foremost among which as to successful results appeared to be the working of telegraphs, no less than sixty female clerks, trained in the Institute, being employed in Ireland.—Miss COOPER gave some information as to the Nurses' Training Institution and Home in Bristol, and its objects.—Miss CARPENTER then announced that this discussion brought the Conference to a conclusion.

Monday.

Dr. J. A. SYMONDS, as President of the Health Department, delivered the last of the General Addresses. It was on measures regarding the public health. In this Department Mr. W. P. SWAINE read a paper 'On the Extension of the Contagious Diseases Act to the Civil Population.' He showed that the existing Act had worked well among men and women in garrison towns.—Dr. TAYLOR and Mr. BERKELEY HILL energetically opposed the extension of the Act to the civil population at large; as did Mr. WORTH, a surgeon, who remarked that the older he grew the less faith he had in physic, and the more in common men. What is described as a regular "row" ensued, clergymen especially distinguishing themselves in denunciations against the Act and disregard of the chairman. The line they, and some medical men, took was that the physical disease regarded by the act was the punishment for sin, and they succeeded in passing a Condemnation of the Extension Act. The chairman, ashamed of the scene, described the vote as of no value, and sober-minded men began to doubt that any benefit could arise from an Association where such a scene was possible.

All interest in the Congress died away after this incident. We have only to record that various

papers were read on the Land question generally, as if there was an idea of its becoming a national as well as an Irish question. Others were read on Education, Labour, Trade, &c.

Tuesday.

Miss CARPENTER delivered an address 'On Female Education in India.' The Hindoo ladies are as ignorant as they were described to be; and some young English ladies out there would be all the better if they would put themselves under Miss Carpenter's discipline.—Prof. F. W. NEWMAN, in a paper 'On Intoxicating Drinks,' advocated the total suppression of the sale of them as being neither despotic nor tyrannical.

Mr. Serjeant COX, 'On Trades' Unions,' supported the legal recognition of them, provided every man might do as seemed best to him with his own labour—which is what Trades' Unions do not recognize.

Mr. TALLACK, 'On the Dignity and Efficiency of the English Law as diminished by the Capital Penalty,' advocated the abolition of the latter. He alluded to "the royal prerogative of mercy," but no such prerogative exists. Even the Queen's warrant to arrest execution, if that be the form, must be countersigned by a minister before it would be valid in the eyes of the gaol authorities.

The Congress came to a characteristic close in the evening with a remark by Mr. HASTINGS that no resolutions that had been passed necessarily represented the general opinion of the Congress.

NEW SPECTROSCOPIC RESEARCHES.

M. FAYE gave, last week, at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a remarkably interesting account of Prof. Zoellner's spectroscopic researches, from which it will be seen that the use of the spectroscopic in the service of astronomy becomes more and more important. Prof. Zoellner has devised a new form of instrument, which he calls *Spectroscope à réversion*. It is a curious combination of Bouguer's heliometer with a double set of Amici's direct-vision prisms, and its object is to obtain from a single bundle of luminous rays two parallel but inverse spectra. The apparatus is so contrived that with a movement after the manner of a vernier the rays of two spectra can be brought into coincidence or juxtaposed. Any change of refrangibility in the spectral rays is thus doubled, and can be micrometrically measured by a very delicate process.

To test the degree of precision Prof. Zoellner set himself to measure the interval which separates the two sodium rays, and was convinced that it could be easily ascertained to within $\frac{1}{1000}$ of its value. Then taking advantage of certain well-known optical laws, he has in this newly-contrived instrument the means for measuring to within about 800 metres the movement of the earth in its orbit; and by increasing the number of prisms the exactitude of the result is increased without other limit than the visibility of the spectra under investigation.

Here M. Faye remarks that we seem to be on the verge of a complete solution of the problem to which Babinet has given much time and thought, namely, to measure by the simple displacement of the spectral rays the velocity of the heavenly bodies. Mr. Huggins has already shown in a communication to the Royal Society the rate of motion of Sirius, subsequently confirmed by Father Secchi; and we may infer that the distribution of matter throughout the stellar universe will not for ever remain an enigma.

But besides the star Prof. Zoellner purposes to measure the rate of the sun's rotation on its axis. Double the sun's image with a heliometer, and bring the two into contact at the equator, one of the two regions near the point of tangency will move towards the spectator with a speed of two kilometres a second, while the other will move from the spectator at a similar rate. By this displacement of rays, we have a means of measuring the rate of motion with extreme accuracy, and it will be interesting to compare the results hereby obtained with those at which astronomers have arrived by other methods.

The solar protuberances—the red flames, as some observers call them—have not escaped Prof. Zoellner's attention. By widening the slit of his

spectroscope (spectroscopists will understand what is meant) he is enabled to see these amazing phenomena distinctly. Indeed, so well defined are their images that he takes photographs of them, and thus has a trustworthy record of the changes which they undergo. As the protuberances can now be observed whenever the sun is visible, he contemplates the construction of a spectroscopic with prisms so large, and with a curved slit, that will show them (the protuberances) all at once, as during an eclipse. Prof. Zoellner's observations lead him to the conclusion that they are not clouds floating in the sun's atmosphere, but are produced by vehement volcanic eruptions.

We venture to recommend the *Spectroscope à réversion* to Mr. Browning's attention, and we congratulate Messrs. Lockyer, Huggins, Herschel and Janssen on this addition to the ranks of spectroscopists.

What the spectroscopic is doing for the sky, the dredge is doing for the bottom of the sea,—that is, revealing its secrets. Almost simultaneously with the news of the return of Dr. Carpenter's expedition, we hear that the Norwegian Government are sending out a corvette properly equipped for a dredging voyage to Brazil. Students of natural history will learn with satisfaction that Prof. Esmark is the naturalist in charge; and they may reckon on large additions to our knowledge of the zoology of the coast and deep sea in an important region of the South Atlantic. A Swedish corvette is also cruising in southern latitudes, and when last heard of was dredging round the Azores. It must be acknowledged that our Scandinavian neighbours deserve praise for these undertakings. There is something more in them than the enriching of zoological science; for the explorers will bring us particulars of the geology of the sea-bottom, of the depth, of the temperature at different depths, and of effects of pressure. Another fact connected with this subject is, that Prof. Loewel, of Stockholm, while dredging in the Strait of Tornea, discovered zoophytes hitherto unknown among the existing Fauna, but which show a close analogy to certain crinoids. Here, then, as Prof. Milne-Edwards remarks, is a real zoological re-appearance of animal forms which had completely disappeared from remote geological periods. What is the zoological or geological significance of this interesting fact, and are there many more secrets to be revealed from the bottom of the sea?

On the subject of coloured slides for stereoscopes, "E. S. N." writes:—"Since March, 1859, I have had a slide for the stereoscope, probably French, representing a group of statuary, labelled 'Clovis and Alaric.' The figures to the left hand are coloured yellow, those to the right green,—the combination making bronze."

Next month lectures on natural science are to be delivered to women by Profs. Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver, at the South Kensington Museum. They are to be followed by voluntary examinations, and the fees are not to exceed one shilling a lecture; indeed, for schools and governesses they are to be still lower. There can be no doubt either as to the success of the experiment, which is favoured by ladies of high rank, or as to its beneficial results.

The *Alta California* of the 27th of August reports the full success of the most distant observing expedition on the American continent,—that of Prof. Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, in Alaska, to observe the total solar eclipse on the 7th of that month. All the usual phenomena of red flames, &c., at totalities, were seen and measured. At the Astronomical station, and on the steamer accompanying another party, the Indians were fearfully alarmed, and hid in their houses. On the river they left their canoes and took to the bushes: they had expressed their disbelief in the prediction, but the actuality made them look upon the astronomers with undefinable awe. Prof. Davidson, in addition to the special eclipse observations, has determined the geographical positions of numerous points in the line of exploration, and has discovered a mountain-range of magnetic iron ore, 2,000 feet high, extending from the mouth of the Chilkah far beyond his astronomical station. The con-

clusion of the news, we are sorry to say, is, that on returning with Governor Seward in his steamer, the Active, "Prof. Davidson slipped down an open hatch, and was badly stunned."

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Marié-Davy announced, as the result of careful experiments, that lunar radiation is incapable of raising the temperature of an air-thermometer, coated with lamp-black, even a millionth of a degree. This is equivalent to saying that there is no heat radiated from the moon, which is a result directly at variance with that communicated last session to the Royal Society by the Earl of Rosse. After a series of careful experiments made with his three-foot reflector, his Lordship was satisfied that heat is radiated from the moon, and that "it is capable of being detected with certainty by the thermopile."

In the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for June last we find a statement of the effect of an earthquake which is worth notice. In November of last year a shock was felt in the district of Murwut. The underground moisture at that season is commonly found two feet below the surface; but it rose after the earthquake to about six inches below the surface, not in one spot only, but throughout all the light sandy tracts of the district. In consequence of this rise "numbers of villagers who, on account of the drought, had for a time deserted their villages returned, and with those who had remained at once commenced ploughing and sowing." It is only right to mention that the occurrence of this phenomenon has been questioned; but the Deputy Commissioner who reports it states that he was in Murwut shortly afterwards, and satisfied himself of the truth. The sandy soil exhibited its usual dry, parched appearance, but on scraping the surface a little the moisture was at once rendered apparent. Perhaps some of our geological readers will be able to say whether there is any similar instance of such a phenomenon on record.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Wed. Microscopical, 8.—'Immersion Objectives and Nöber's Test-Plate,' Lieut.-Col. Woodward; 'Plants of the Coal-Measures,' Mr. Carruthers.

FINE ARTS

PRINTS IN THE KING'S LIBRARY.

LAST week we briefly called attention to the display, in the King's Library, of an important portion of the Slade gift to the British Museum, as comprising more than 500 specimens of all kinds of engraving of all dates, from the delicate *niello* of mediæval Italy,—which are little more than outlines, and rather sculptural than pictorial,—to the luminous etchings or pictures, in all but colour and jewels in chiaroscuro, of Rembrandt, and the engravings, "dry points" and etchings by Albert Dürer, which commonly go by the last designation, although they were really produced by all three processes, and the greater number by that which is first named. The order of Art is brought down to those lucid English mezzotints which gave new life to Reynolds's portraits of Mrs. Montagu, Miss Horneck, Dr. Johnson, the Strawberry Girl, &c., and remain the truest representations of the artist's skill and purpose.

We have now, from an artistic rather than a connoisseur's point of view, to comment upon some salient features in certain of the examples of the earlier dates which are in question. Beginning with the impressions from works that were executed in niello, we may note No. 6, by Pellegrini, an arabesque of the very finest order of design in its kind, representing and formed of monsters and male and female satyrs, who are seated on one of the fountain-like stems which are so common in these works, and holding *pots de feu* in their hands at the ends of long staves which have banners attached. This is remarkable for the ability with which all the figures have been connected by their respective actions. The composition is fundamentally different from that of so many arabesques, those much-admired works of the Vatican included, which have no thread of concurrent actions to bring their elements together in a consistent purpose. Void of this means of connexion, such decorations,

whatever may be the merits of their composition as regards harmonious grouping of lines and elegance of forms, are never intelligent, and too often look forced and unsatisfactory to the eye, which seeks in vain for thought and expression among the vague, if not impossible, flourishes of strange and insignificant forms. In this case, we have something better: thus, at the foot of the stem is, on each side, a boy astride of and playing with a marine monster; a bi-corne of the most fantastic form ramps over the child, and is assailed by the long beak of the creature on which the latter rides. This bi-corne is in turn dominated by the satyr on its side of the design, which, by means of the *pot de feu*, in turn refers to a third monster which is lodged above his head, and, turning from the fire with averted face, completes one side of the design, carrying its lines back to the centre at the summit. No. 5, also a specimen of work in niello, shows a most spirited design, ascribed to Francia, of a Bacchic dance, the revellers bearing ox-heads and other emblems. Next we have a beautiful 'Mercury,' with a caduceus and cornucopia; evidently from an antique gem.

Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 are ascribed to B. Baldini, and are examples of that noble art in which few approached him. No. 10, 'The Sibylla Europa'—a seated figure holding a book, and pointing to the significant inscription on its open pages, crowned and royally robed. Although this figure is a little stiff in its seat, a rare defect, it must be owned, in its class of Art, as other examples here show, and by no means devoid of a conventional, quasi-Byzantine quality which is not unpleasing, its refinement is exquisite, and its ineffable grace loses nothing in the severity of the modes by which it has been expressed. Next we have 'Astrologia' (11), a standing female figure, looking, as if with aching sight, upon a globe diademed with stars, holding a rod and book. This is in a freer mode than appears in the last. By far the finest in both thought and art is (13) the noble, vital 'Octava Spers,' a young genius standing on the world, and holding a starry crystalline sphere in both hands, and gazing upwards with rapt looks on a glorious face which shines among abundant hair: notice the exquisite designing and drawing of the draperies, which are of ample scope and length, but have been girt to the body of the wearer to permit action of the freest, and to be consonant with that thought of a soaring soul which is obvious here. Notice, likewise, the fine and elaborate drawing of the flesh: full of the fruit of a rare sense of grace as it is, it is as beautiful as the draperies are, and nowise defective after allowance has been made for that exuberance in action which characterizes such art as in the turn of the right leg and somewhat violent but not unapt swing of the hip joint. Perspective being but imperfectly understood in Baldini's day, we could not expect to see the feet of this figure perfectly placed on the globe: rare indeed is the draughtsmanship which achieves so much as success of this sort implies. But foreshortening, the elder and empirical form of perspective, is unchallengeable in the shoulder, with its beautiful contours, if rather weak in the draperies which are massed about the feet. This noble figure deserves the most ardent study as a specimen of art-striving of the highest thought, with an aim for what is most lovely in form and most expressive in action. Next is No. 12, 'Sol.' Antipathetic to the last is this queer design of Phœbus driving four horses in his lumbering four-wheeled box of a chariot, and holding a radiant sun in his left hand. His team of steeds, more like cats than horses, is guided by reins in his right hand. His zodiacal course is close upon the Crab; beneath the heavenly road and Apollo's chariot, prone and all in a lump, down goes poor Phaeton, an odd-looking, unforeshortened, almost impassive mass of clothes and limbs; shot from the starry road, Clymene's head-long son falls towards that laughable Eridanus, which wriggles through alluvium and past two city-crowned mountains. It is not merely the execution of this work which is opposed to that of the preceding, but its design is the work of a child, and wonderfully void of fire and sense: such are the contrasts of art in infancy.

We may now turn to Lorenzo Costa's beautiful design of 'The Presentation in the Temple' (17), where the divine Infant is slung, as in a sort of hammock, held by Mary and Joseph, at the ends of a piece of linen and before the benedictory priest; there is a charming thought in making the child turn with so much sweet fondness towards his mother; there is much grace of the rarest quality in the maternal dignity of her regard for Him. The odd mixture of the influence of the antique with a later manifestation of design, is strangely apparent in this print, as in the four saint-like figures which, statue-wise, stand about the inner group of Christ, Mary, Joseph, and the priest. Compare the style of the former with the decided Italian suavity of the latter four and that of the nearer pair of kneeling figures which fill the front. As both these modes of art suggest the influence of Greece in form and taste, so Mantegna's magnificently pompous 'Triumph' as represented in the fragment of the famous procession (18), not less clearly derives its style and even its affectations from another phase of antiquity, the Roman and grandiose modes of later ages. In the closely-packed, slowly-moving line of figures before us we might fancy the gathered bearers of trophies of foreign war to be making way through the crowded thousands of Romans on a holiday.

Another form of design, remote in feeling from those which have gone before, appears in Campagna's finely-composed pastoral of four musicians seated in a landscape, and called 'The Musical Shepherds' (20), one of whom pours out a dreamy soul in the notes of a flute, and holds the rest suspended in thought and music while the long-drawn melody, half wail half love, spreads under the trees and between the hills. A lute-player trifles with the water of a stream, which, issuing through the bluffs and foliage, flows past his feet; another pauses with a rote. Further off on the higher ridge to our right is the wrecked amphitheatre of an antique town, and the high-roofed tower of a mountain fort, whence a view over the highest tree-tops and that other old square tower of a villa which seems to command a lower valley and the course of the stream, and fill the eye of the vista. It is evidently the portrait of a place, such as one of those which Titian loved to draw, between Venice and his home in Cadore; one of the gracious slopes which exist between the lofty dolomite region on the Tyrol side and the level of the Adriatic shore. But what little mountains and old towers, valleys, woods and streams are here recorded by the artist's love and craft it would be as hard to say as it is to name the ancient Arcadian melody which still moves over the leaves, hills and waters. It would be as vain to guess at these as to seek to know what the old and bearded knight says to the youth who leans upon the tree which grows between them in the next design, 'A Young and an Old Man' (19). No. 21, 'Design for a Fountain, surmounted by the figure of Neptune,' is one of those vile designs which are the shame of the Renaissance in Art, and show that it depended upon the genius of its artists as individuals rather than upon its power as a school, which in truth it was not. This is one of the most foolish of things in its order, such as culminated in folly in the trivial, inartistic 'Henri-Deux' ware. Vavasore here shows us the seamy side of the Italian Renaissance, in a design which is as void of purpose and grace as of connexion in the elements of his composition and of elegance in disposing the unfortunately chosen forms and subjects of his work. These subjects are rather stuck together anyhow than composed, as in a work of Art they should be.

In Robetta's 'The Wise Men's Offering' (24), with all its monstrously bad drawing and hideousness, there is a saving element, recalling Botticelli, of three graceful and passionate angels, which whisper and sing above the heads of the Virgin and Child. In the case which follows there are some superb and brilliant impressions from the works of Marc Antonio. Much of his crude workmanship is in the figure of 'St. Cecilia,' after Raphael (28); also, and everywhere, the fine spirit of his rendering the original conceptions of his painters. In this, far more than in any technical merit, lies the secret of Raimondi's

power. He often drew shamelessly, never degrading of engraving as we now understand the practice of that art, and was as innocent of chiaroscuro as his predecessor, Pellegrini, of the *niello*. Indeed, no one seems to have understood this matter, and cared to represent more than the crudest facts of light and shade, ere A. Dürer engraved some such works as 'St. Jerome in his Cell' (85), which is a masterpiece of chiaroscuro and faithfulness in rendering lights and shadows. 'La Vierge au Palmier' (26), after Raphael, and the 'St. Cecilia' (28), before named, are in point here. Notice in 'La Pice des Cinq Saints' (30), after Raphael, the grandeur and verve of St. Paul's figure, when, as a type of the Church in action, he, sword in hand, walks straight on, and goes forthright, with steadfast eyes, his robe held up from before his feet so as to admit of active moving upon the earth and in his duty. Near St. Paul, the martyr Catherine, with her broken wheel and palm of sainthood, looks up at the radiance of the ascended Christ, who, with John and Mary, is in the clouds. Another form of Raphael's genius is in 'The Virgin on Clouds' (29), also by Marc Antonio: the abundantly graceful mother-virgin as *Regina Celi*, with her little god-like Christ looking down on the world. She, as was apt enough when the thing was done, wears an aureole about her head, which that of her son lacks; it is her almond-shaped glory which encloses both figures. In this the radiance of Christ is combined, if not absorbed. Another noble Raphaelian element, of the highest order, appears in the figure of the old and wailing Virgin, the mother of Christ, in 'The Virgin weeping over the Corpse of Christ,' by M. Antonio, after Raphael's 'La Vierge au Bras Couvert' (27). Grand as is the energy of St. Paul in No. 30, just named, this is an equal masterpiece, with the profoundest pathos added. As the upper half of 'La Pice,' &c. (30) is next to naught in value, so the lower half of 'The Virgin weeping,' &c. (27), although the recumbent figure of Christ himself, is wholly naught. No. 33, 'Dido,' after Raphael, and No. 35, 'Lucrece,' after the same, are examples of the perfection of Renaissance work, and not the less admirable on account of their obvious debt to the antique. How badly artists could allow themselves to draw in the days which are now in question appears in No. 43, 'Angelica and Medora,' and No. 41, 'Mercury in search of Psyche,' from the Farnesina. No. 46, 'The Crucifixion,' by Beatrice, after M. Angelo, is artistically worthless—a positive eyesore of defects and vulgarity. It is not named by Bartsch. The famous head of Michael Angelo, engraved by Giulio Bonasone, will be found with the number 48. Inferior to few even here is the beautiful figure of the youth styled 'Servitude' (52), engraved by Adam Ghisi, and represented with his ankles loaded with manacles and bearing the yoke, like a Roman captive; with the inscription, "Servus eo letior quò patientia."

To turn to another school, where physical grace, fancy and suavity fade before a dominating sentiment of purpose and masterful thinking, such as, whatever else went, was never absent, we may now consider the thought-shaded works of some of the great German designers. Prime among these is Albert Dürer. Here we have his 'Prodigal Son' (90) and other picturesque designs, as 'The Nativity' (75) and 'St. Jerome in his Cell' (85). The graceful spirituality of 'The Virgin with the Crown of Stars' (77) and 'The Virgin with the Sceptre and Crown' (78), by Dürer, satisfied in its noble feeling, the engraving being perfect, even the most fastidious of the Italians, to whom the subject ever had the strongest attractions and the most exalted associations. These works have, moreover, a profundity of expression which is all their own. The imaginative class of Albert Dürer's designs appear in the engraving, No. 92, 'The Gentleman and Lady,' 'The Knight of Death' (98), and No. 100, 'The Coat of Arms with the Death's Head.' With these are the almost unsurpassingly brilliant impressions of 'Adam and Eve' (82) and 'The Conversion of St. Hubert' (83), with the inscription of one famous owner's name on the front, in the corner to our left, at the top, in 'Mariette, 1687'; thus vouching for the pedigree of this particular

impression so far back as nearly two centuries since. This famous collector thus placed his name on the fronts of his choicest treasures; on those of secondary beauty he placed that name on the backs. In 'St. Jerome in his Cell' we have the portly saint seated at his table busily writing, and in his convent chamber, with its marvellous and inexhaustible wealth of lights and shadows crossing from two windows, and intermixed in the room and on the multifarious articles with which it is occupied. These lights and shades lie on the surfaces of all the diverse textures, forms and substances. Among these, across the entrance, as if on guard, as usual, sits the comfortable but old lion of the saint—quite another beast from the one of the desert,—the palm, and the hole in the sand. As his master, so is he; and he lies down, with the lamb dozing by his side.

Let the student of art note No. 92, 'The Gentleman and Lady,' the pair walking in their earthly garden and Death looking behind them, a splendid impression; also, the never-to-be-forgotten 'Knight of Death' (98) and 'Coat of Arms' (100); the irreproachable drawing of 'Apollo and Diana' (102); the wonderful execution of 'Erasmus' (104), which, in the angularity of its draperies, out-Dürers the Dürer. Let him notice, also, by Martin Schongauer, 'The Virgin Standing' (62), 'St. Agnes' (63), and 'St. Barbara' (66), which are illustrations of the graceful perfection of Gothic art. To the last, even Albert Dürer's 'The Virgin with the Crown of Stars' (77), a work in the same spirit, is not equal. In No. 55, 'Letter composed of Chimeras,' embracing monsters, by the Master of 1466, is one of the most vigorous grotesques in existence. The homely, not ungraceful, spirit of the old Dutch school appears very aptly in 'Man and Woman seated' (70), and 'A Concert' (71), by I. van Meckenem.—By one of those slips which happen in literary as in other sorts of work, the term "Tarocchi" was used, in our preliminary notice of these engravings, as if it were the name of an artist; of course, the specimens referred to by that term are those rare playing-cards which were designed by early Venetian artists, and were most frequently said to represent various conditions of men; those in question here are attributed to Baldini, 'Astrologia' (11), 'Phaeton' (12). The 'Octava Spera' (13) is also by Baldini, who engraved, after Botticelli, a series of designs to illustrate Dante, 1481.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

WE regret to observe that the progress of decay in Mr. Watts's great fresco, which illustrates the History of Law, in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn,—an injury which attracted some attention a few months since,—does not seem to have been arrested; at least, the defects have not been at present repaired. Mr. Watts's generosity in producing, with a patriotic view, this admirable work would be aptly supplemented by the execution of such repairs as are now obviously needed. This painting, which was produced about ten years since, shows no general signs of decay: its surface remains as rich and clear in tone and colouring as ever; but some of the more important parts have materially changed. Thus, the faces of Justinian and Theodora—that of the latter figure especially; those of the scribes who sit at their feet, particularly that of the man on our right; parts of the figure of Charlemagne; the face of Ina, King of the West Saxons, for which Mr. Holman Hunt sat as the model, is almost faded out of sight. The figure of the Earl of Pembroke, for the face of which Sir John Lawrence sat, and other less important parts, show great deterioration.

The obituary of the 26th ult. states the death on that day, and at the age of seventy-six, of George Foggo, a painter who had for several years almost passed out of mind, but who once occupied a rather prominent position among those who affected higher aims than were common among artists. He was the younger brother of James Foggo, and, with him, made what may be styled a last memorable appearance at the exhibitions in Westminster Hall, 1840-43. James Foggo died in September, 1860, in his seventy-second year.

The brothers exhibited pictures at the British Institution: noteworthy, their 'Christ at the Pool of Bethesda,' 1824, 'The Entombment of Christ,' now the altar-piece in the French Church in St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1826. James Foggo first contributed to the Royal Academy 'Jane Shore,' 1816. George Foggo appeared at the same gallery in 1819, with 'A Flower,' being the cactus, which was said to have bloomed for the first time in 1817, and to have belonged to the Empress Josephine, at Malmaison. The father of the Foggos took them to Paris, where they were educated in Art: this odd subject is thus accounted for. In the same year, 1819, George Foggo exhibited a landscape with a subject which illustrated the early life of Pope Sixtus the Fifth. He contributed to various exhibitions until recently, his last appearance being with the Society of British Artists in 1864,—'Harrow, from Harleaden—approaching Storm.' He was the author of 'The National Gallery: a Catalogue of the Pictures, with Critical Notes,' 1860.

Among recent busts is one by Mr. Morton Edwards of the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Freemasons, and which is being reproduced for various parts of the country.

An interesting addition has recently been made to the illustrations which the British Museum affords of Mr. Newton's discoveries at Halicarnassus. This exists in a reconstruction of one of the wheels of the chariot which erst surmounted the Mausoleum. A few disconnected fragments of marble from one of the wheels in question were found among the ruins of the great tomb; scanty as these are, they afforded means for reconstructing the entire wheel in its proper size and form; the greater and missing portions have been supplied in stone rightly carved, so that the wheel now stands in the hall adjoining the Elgin Room, where other remains of the Mausoleum are arranged.

Mr. Mozier, of Rome, sends us a photograph from a statue he has recently executed to represent his idea of how sculpture can illustrate Milton's lines in 'L'Allegro,'—

Come, and trip it as you go
On the light fantastic toe.

The subject is a good one, and has often attracted designers for stone and metal; it is, however, peculiarly difficult to treat in the solid of a statue, and hardly less so to paint, when colour, that ever-subtle adjunct, has to be dealt with. Still, "the round," on account of its unavoidable demand for something approaching perfection in form, fine sense of beauty, apt expression and grace of design, is to be approached with good fortune only by means of surpassing poetic and artistic feeling and undeniable technical powers. The example of Mr. Mozier's abilities which is now before us does not attain those standards which justify him, either as a poet or a sculptor, in dealing with the Miltonic subject. We have seen better works of his in both capacities. Of his conception of the attitude for this statue we say it is commonplace as well as theatrical—the latter being the greatest defect in artistic design. The figure stands in a short kirtle and scanty body-robe, the draperies of which are poorly cast, and holds a wreath by the right hand, which rests on the hip; this wreath passes between the breast of the figure and the left hand, of the latter the fore-finger is extended to touch the chin. The legs are, in the photograph, awkwardly posed in the act to "trip" forward, but so unfortunately produced as to show ugly, inexpressive lines, ungainly proportions, and inelegant contours. Now, the test for fine design in a statue is that, from all points of view, all its parts shall be full of grace and expression in the lines, faithful in proportion, and beautiful in contouring. We cannot say that the legs, or even the arms, of this statue are satisfactory in any one of these respects. The face lacks spirit and vivacity, is portrait-like and prosaic. In short, it appears to us that Mr. Mozier's obvious fondness for a semi-archaic mode in Art has, in this case at least, betrayed him into that which is stagey, where it is not commonplace; his fancy for severity has made his work bald.

Mrs. Ames, the sculptress, is exhibiting at Boston her marble bust of Governor Andrew. It is praised for fidelity of likeness.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE (Sole Lessee and Managers, Mrs. JOHN WOOD) will shortly OPEN for the SEASON. The Theatre will be embellished by Mr. James Macintosh, Court Decorator, and restored to its original model—that of the Court Theatre at Versailles. A New Stall Entrance will be opened. The New Act-Drop, 'King Charles leaving St. James's Palace for the Play,' painted by O'Connor (the figures by Mr. Whyte), will be exhibited. Mr. E. F. HINGSTON, Acting Manager.

The COMPANY of the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE will consist of the following Ladies and Gentlemen:—Miss Herbert, Miss Henrade, Miss Susan Fyne, Miss Larkin, Miss Weatherly, Miss Everard, Miss Sallie Turner, Miss Beattie Lovell, Madame Collier, and the Corps de Ballet. Messrs. William Farren, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, Mark Smith, Lionel Brough, A. W. Young, Frank Cellini, Gaston Murray, G. F. Grainger, Frank Lacy, Henry Naylor, John Barrier, Frank Jefferson, Charles Oley, James Bradley, Henry Broughton. The authorities for the *mise-en-scène* will be furnished by J. R. Planché, Esq. Mr. W. H. Montgomery will conduct the Orchestra.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THE OPENING PROGRAMME will comprise TREASURE TROVE, an Opera, by Offenbach, with new scenery by Lloyd; SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, by Goldsmith, with new scenery by Grieve, O'Connor, and Lloyd; and THE MAGIC WALTZ, a New Ballet, music by Mr. Montgomery, scenery by Grieve, and magical effects by Brand.

CONCERTS.—Crystal Palace.—There was no novelty of any kind in last Saturday's concert, the first of the season, but it was right pleasant to listen once again to a highly-finished rendering of one of Beethoven's symphonies. There is enough, and to spare, of good music to be heard in London during the season, but nowhere in the metropolis does an orchestral work ever receive a refined interpretation. "Tis true 'tis pity," and pity 'tis that amateurs, besides being denied the gratification of their favourite taste during the summer months, are compelled all through the winter to make a weekly pilgrimage to Sydenham. It surely is a disgrace that we cannot support in London regular concerts, which shall do for symphony what the "Monday Popular" have done for chamber music. Meanwhile, we must be content to congratulate ourselves on the accident that Mr. Mann's thoroughly drilled orchestra is within easy reach. It is fully as excellent as heretofore, and under as absolute control. More delicate shading than was exhibited in Beethoven's D minor Symphony is not to be obtained. The irrepressibly-engaging ballet music, too, from Schubert's 'Rosamunde,' was played with a crisp delicacy that could not be surpassed. The overtures were 'Der Freischütz' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'; the singers, Mdles. Vanzini and Drasidil and Mr. Vernon Rigby. It is humiliating to have to record that the loudest applause of the morning was bestowed upon Shield's silly song, 'The Thorn,' dolefully sung by the gentleman just named.

Exeter Hall.—Our repeatedly-expressed belief that London contains at all times a sufficient number of persons interested in music to support anything that is really good, was signally confirmed on Wednesday evening. Although the work announced was nothing newer than Handel's 'Messiah,' although the prices of admission ranged from half-a-crown to a guinea, and although everybody who is anybody is supposed to be out of town in the early days of October, Exeter Hall was crowded to excess, even the orchestra behind the chorus-singers being completely occupied by listeners. Mdle. Nilsson has made unmistakable progress in sacred music since her first venture, in Haydn's 'Creation,' in June. 'The Messiah' needs much higher qualities, but the singer rose with her subject. The recitatives were invested by her with remarkable graphic force, while the singer entered fully into the spiritual as well as into the merely musical meaning of every phrase. The entire performance of this very clever lady was instinct with intelligence of the very highest order. Her articulation of the English text was singularly clear and emphatic; the faults were plainly attributable to over-anxiety, and we have no doubt that she will soon become our foremost interpreter of sacred music. It says little for our system of musical education that foreigners should generally have the advantage over us in the distinct pronunciation of our own tongue. So far as we know, Madame Trebelli-Bettini is a novice in the singing of English, and yet every word uttered by her was plainly distinguishable. Of how many native singers can this be said? Madame Trebelli's expression, too, was perfect. We must look to this French lady as the

successor of Madame Sainton-Dolby, who, it is said, is about to retire from the profession. Mr. Sims Reeves has never at any time sung more grandly than on this fortunate evening; deep, devotional pathos and passionate fire were equally at his command. Signor Foli gave much of the bass music well, but something of uncertainty in his singing contrasted to his disadvantage with the completely musicianlike performance of his companions. The orchestra would have been improved by the addition of a few stringed instruments, but the brass was agreeably subdued, and the chorus was sufficiently powerful. Mr. Leslie conducted with laudable care.

ADELPHI.—Common as is in France the practice of writing in collaboration, it has not, in modern days, prevailed in England. From the association of two writers of talent and experience like Messrs. Dion Boucicault and H. J. Byron, a higher result than has been obtained was to be expected. It is true that in France collaboration has never produced a great drama. It may be doubted, indeed, whether, except in the case of such marvellous union of heart and intellect as was exhibited in the days of James the First by Beaumont and Fletcher, and is now shown by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, the stamp of individuality which one mind bestows upon a work is not necessary to greatness. But clever, entertaining, and effective plays by scores are attributable in France to the co-operation of two minds. Messrs. Boucicault and Byron have written together a drama thoroughly adapted to the taste of the modern play-goer, but possessing no claim to rank as literature or art, and capable of adding nothing to the reputation of either of its composers. 'Lost at Sea' does not even affect originality. Its motive is old, and its scenes are introduced less for the aid they afford in the development of a plot than as means of introducing those views of modern London of which the play-goer never wearies. From a novel by Miss Braddon—'Henry Dunbar'—and from two or three previous dramas by Mr. Boucicault and others the entire story of 'Lost at Sea' may be obtained. The skill with which different pieces are dovetailed into one another and a fine polish is thrown over the whole shows that the writers are practised artificers in what may be called dramatic upholstery. But the fact that a play of this description is an almost certain mine of wealth is one of the most discouraging among the many discouraging signs of the depravation of public taste.

Mr. Franklin, a banker, has in a period of great pressure appropriated the money of Walter Coram, an Indian customer of large wealth. The arrival of this man is daily expected, when news is received that the vessel in which he is supposed to have sailed has been lost at sea. As Coram is known to have no relatives or friends in England, a temporary respite is afforded. Rawlings, a clerk of Mr. Franklin, determines to benefit by the state of affairs. He has received a consignment of boxes belonging to Coram, and containing all the Indian papers and memoranda. He persuades one Jessop, quack doctor and herbalist, to personate Coram, whose past history has been learnt from the papers he has left. This scheme would be successful but for the fact that the real Coram is alive, and is by a curious accident the first person to be acquainted with the arrival of his own double. As both the conspirators play into his hands he has little difficulty in defeating their scheme. Before, however, defeat is accepted and the villains consent to a voluntary exile, they play their last card. To the fact that he has been an opium-eater Coram owes his escape from a dose of laudanum in his coffee; and to the great, if not well-directed, zeal of Jessop's daughter, with whom he has fallen in love, must be attributed his salvation when he is caged in a burning house.

Some ingenious scenes are obtained in the course of the plot. The scene with which the first act ends is clever and effective. It represents the Indian seated at table and listening to the narrative of his own imaginary shipwreck and escape. A second, in which the opening move of the conspirators is defeated, and Jessop is compelled to accept the

penalties of forgery he has endeavoured to avoid, is even more telling. But against these situations must be placed one or two that are artistically preposterous. An attempted suicide of Katy Jessop, who has loved Rawlings and been rejected by him, is improbable in itself, and becomes absolutely whimsical when the readiness with which the girl accepts marriage with Coram as an equivalent for suicide is taken into account. In this scene, and in more than one other, the conviction that the writers have played into the hands of the scene-painter is irresistible. The characters are, one and all, stock figures. Something corresponding to each might be taken from most plays of Mr. Boucicault and most novels of Miss Braddon. A fire scene, surpassing in apparent danger that at the Princess's, and a few views of the Thames under different aspects, are sufficient to delight the public for many months to come. But the scenes themselves, though elaborate and full of bustle, are not artistically good.

The acting was creditable. Mr. Arthur Stirling as Coram, Mr. Stephenson as the banker, Mr. Atkins as Rawlings, and Mrs. Leigh Murray as Mrs. Jessop, were thoroughly efficient. Mr. Belmore, as the pseudo-Indian, exhibited some admirable acting, marred by one or two extravagancies he will do well to omit. In one of the scenes, for instance, he appeared in a huge white hat, with a green brim, such as out of farce and pantomime was never seen. The sooner Mr. Belmore recognizes the fact that he is not a funny actor, but a humorist, the sooner will he enable playgoers to perceive his true merit and value him at his full worth. Miss Rose Leclercq played Katy very tenderly and well. One or two of her gestures were extremely significant and fine. Her departure from the stage with upraised hands, when she first saw the extent of her lover's baseness, was exceedingly good, and the wan and blanched look in her face was admirable. Unfortunately, her eyes are not quite so much under control as the rest of her face. They looked, accordingly, quite sane when her other features and her attitude conveyed the idea of madness. Her method of attempting to rescue her lover, by leaping into the burning tenement, seemed the worst she could have chosen. For this, however, the authors are responsible. Mr. J. D. Beveridge, an actor new to London, made a tolerably favourable debut, as a young nobleman betrothed to Miss Franklin. Miss E. Johnstone played the part of a boy in the shop of the herbalist, and acted with much vivacity and gusto.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE autumn season of Italian Opera at Covent Garden is to commence on the 8th of November.

It is reported that Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt will sing in her husband's oratorio, 'Ruth,' at Exeter Hall, about the 17th of next month.

A morning performance of 'The Messiah,' with Mdlle. Nilsson and the other singers engaged last Wednesday, will be given towards the end of November.

The Monday Popular Concerts are to recommence on the 8th of November. Madame Norman Neruda is to hold the first violin.

The Overture to Schubert's unknown opera, 'Die beiden Freunde von Salamanka,' is the novelty of to-day's Crystal Palace concert. The 'Reformation Symphony,' and Beethoven's E flat Concerto, pianist Mr. Halle, are also included in the programme.

It appears that the director of the opposition Opera which is to be established next season is Mr. Wood, of the firm of Cramer & Co. The acting-manager is to be Mr. Jarrett.

'The Beast and the Beauty; or, No Rose without a Thorn,' a burlesque version by Mr. F. C. Burnard of the nursery legend of Beauty and the Beast, has been played at the New Royalty. The only feature of interest it contains is a "fantoccini dance," cleverly executed by Mr. Dauvers, Miss C. Saunders, and other members of the company.

Performances by a mixed company of equestrians,

jugglers and acrobats are now exhibited at the Holborn Amphitheatre. Some very clever feats with cup and ball by M. Alexandrini, a slack-wire performance by a lady taking the title of Mdlle. Oceana, and some comic exhibitions by French clowns are attractive portions of the opening programme.

Miss Constance Bouverie has given during the week a series of 'Shakespearean Costume Recitals,' at the Gallery of Illustration. 'King John,' 'As You Like It,' and 'Antony and Cleopatra' have been the pieces selected. Miss Bouverie has had the assistance of Mr. Gaston Murray, Mr. George Melville, and other actors.

The engagement of Mr. Phelps at Sadler's Wells has been continued. Mr. Phelps has appeared during the week in 'Hamlet,' 'Richard the Third,' 'Othello,' and 'The Fool's Revenge.' He has been supported by Mr. Edmund Phelps and Miss Heraud.

On the 16th instant the Surrey Theatre will open, under the management of Mrs. Charles Pitt, with a new drama by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, a farce by Mr. T. J. Williams, and a ballet.

The oldest pensioner on the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund is Mrs. Emery, the widow of the able actor, Mr. Emery, who died above forty years ago.

Last night, Mdlle. Ima de Muska was to represent *Ophelia*, in the "mad" act of the opera of 'Hamlet,' at the Dublin Theatre.

The little theatre at Ryde, the only provincial house which gives chairs to its patrons in the pit, has been occupied by Mr. J. Rogers's company from the Prince of Wales's Theatre, at Birmingham. In the 'Colleen Bawn,' on Saturday night, Mr. Harry Vollaire played *Danny Man* quite as well as either of his predecessors, Mr. Falconer, who created the character, or Mr. S. Emery.

Lady Don has been playing in a wide range of characters at Portsmouth, where she is succeeded by Mr. Sothorn.

Mr. C. Dillon has been acting a limited round of his characters at Bristol, supported by the excellent company at the theatre there.

All doubts, says the *American Citizen*, as to the immorality of 'Formosa' may now be dismissed. It is to be played at three theatres in Chicago.

Mdlle. Carlotta Patti has given her first concert in Steinway Hall, New York.

At the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, Mr. Dominick Murray and his wife, Miss Josephine Fiddes, have been playing in a new drama of Irish life, entitled 'Oonagh's Engagement.'

Orders have been given that the new Opera-house in Paris is to be completed and opened on the 15th of next August. The scaffolding is now being erected on the summit of the building for the erection of the bronze Pegasus, which has lately been exhibited in front of the Palace in the Champs-Élysées.

Madame Adelina Patti has returned to Paris, and was announced to make her *réentrée* at the Italiens on Tuesday in 'Lucia di Lammermoor.' Signor Fraschini, who is unaccountably tolerated in Paris, was to be the Edgardo, and Signor Steller the Enrico Ashton.

At Madame Patti's last performance in Homburg verses in her honour, by M. Monselet, who was present, were recited in the theatre.

It is reported that M. Gounod is at work on an opera founded, like Donizetti's 'Martiri,' on Corneille's 'Polyeucte.' What has become of the 'Francesca da Rimini,' on which he was said to be engaged?

Mr. Balfé's 'Bohemian Girl' is to be the next novelty at the Théâtre Lyrique. For the heroine, M. Padeloup has engaged Madame Brunet-Lafleur, *ex-pensionnaire* of the Opéra Comique. The Queen of the Gipsies is to be personated by Mdlle. Wertheimer, and the Count by M. Lutz. Thaddeus is transformed into Sterco (M. Monjaux), and Devilhoof becomes Troussediable (M. Hotzen).

No less than ninety-four candidates applied for admission to the classes of the Paris Conservatoire

last week. Of these eleven men and fifteen women were accepted.

'La Muette de Portici' is to be revived at the Grand Opéra, with M. Villaret as Masaniello, and Mlle. E. Fiore as Fenella.

So soon as M. Auber's 'Rêve d'Amour' shall be ready, another new opera will be put into rehearsal. The book of 'La Clef d'Or,' the work in question, is by M. Octave Feuillet, and it has been set by M. E. Gauthier.

'Vanina d'Ornano,' an opera commenced by Halévy, is being completed by one of his pupils, M. Louis Deffès. As Halévy had only sketched two acts at the time of his death, the opera will be practically new. The libretto is by M. Léon Halévy, brother of the deceased composer.

'Tamara,' a new comedy by M. Mario Uchard, has been produced at the Vaudeville, with less success than was expected. It is a long and rather tedious work, wordier than the 'Fiammina' of the same author, and very deficient in action. Of the four acts into which it is divided, three are occupied with talk. Tamara, a young Georgian, travelling in Switzerland with her aunt, the Princess Corltitzin, meets with M. de Chandor, a middle-aged French author, for whose works she has profound admiration. A young countryman, the Comte Michel Woiloff, has been loved by Tamara, but has been cast off on account of drunkenness. As a novelist, M. de Chandor is, of course, a psychologist. He sees Tamara still loves her countryman, and endeavours, with praiseworthy self-abnegation, since the lady makes very pleasant overtures to him, to bring about a rapprochement between the lovers. But "qui a bu boira." Woiloff again gets drunk, and Tamara definitely rejects him and marries the Frenchman. The result of the experiment is not at first satisfactory. Woiloff keeps near at hand to the young wife, and becomes more and more venturesome. De Chandor scents danger from his presence, and grows irritable and ungenerous. Danger indeed there is. Fortunately, three years after marriage Tamara discovers she is likely to be a mother. Then the Count is at once dismissed, and the pleasantest and, apparently, the most durable of reconciliations between husband and wife is brought about. A termination so weak as this could not very strongly impress the most sentimental of audiences. The piece, which, up to the close, had dragged, at that point provoked open hostility.

The Menus-Plaisirs has re-opened with a new five-act drama, by M. E. Bauby. 'Le Veilleur de Nuit' describes the adventures of a father, who spends, with exemplary perseverance, thirty years in the search for his son, stolen from him while an infant, and finds him at last in a man he has shot while committing a murder.

M. Sardou's vaudeville, 'M. Garat,' has been revived at the Déjazet, Mlle. Déjazet re-appearing in the part of the hero.

M. Lafontaine has appeared at the Comédie in 'Tartuffe,' with moderate success. The part of 'Tartuffe' is considered in Paris an almost crucial test of the fitness of an actor for the highest walks of comedy. Among those who have in the last decade obtained full recognition in it are Rey, Delaunay, Fichter and Dumaine.

Romainville, an actor of some celebrity, formerly of the Odéon, has died in the madhouse at Charenton. He was in his forty-eighth year.—M. Marc Beschefer, better known as "Numa," an actor of high merit, has also died, at the age of sixty-seven. His first appearance in Paris took place at the Gymnase, in 1823.

The Paris Hippodrome has been destroyed by fire.

Mr. Benedict's charming cantata, 'The Legend of St. Cecilia,' is to be performed at Hamburg on the 7th of January. There is some talk of its being also brought out in Paris.

M. Ambroise Thomas's 'Hamlet' is to be given in Hungarian at Pesth, and in Bohemian at Prague. His 'Mignon' will be performed in Berlin in the enlarged shape in which it was played at Baden. Madame Lucca will be supported by, among others, Herr Betz, who will play Lothario.

MISCELLANEA

Gargantua.—Having long been a student and admirer of our great national humourist, I should be deeply grateful to any of your readers who could point out to me the means of acquiring any further information as to legends about Gargantua, and the introduction of Rabelaisian literature into England. In Nichols's 'Progresses of Queen Elizabeth' (Kenilworth Castle), a book about Gargantua is mentioned. There are two entries of books relating to Gargantua in the registers of the Stationers' Company as early as 1592 and 1594. Shakespeare alludes to "Gargantua" in 'As You Like It' (act iii. sc. 2): "You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth first." Malone in a note on this passage asserts that there was a translation of Rabelais in Shakespeare's time, and quotes a passage from Hall's Satires, in which he considers that Hall makes allusion to an early version of Rabelais into English. Warton, in his 'History of Poetry,' is also of opinion that Hall alluded to contemporary versions of the French satirist. I have not, however, been able to discover any earlier translation into English of Rabelais than that of Urquhart, the first edition of which was published in 1653 (the first two books only), completed by Motteux in 1693. If any of your readers could give me any information on this matter, or on the existence of early legends about Gargantua in England, they would greatly oblige. **BURGAUD DES MARETS.**

P.S. There exists a translation of 'Pantagruel's Prognostication,' anterior (in 1620) to the version by Urquhart and Motteux, but posterior to Shakespeare and Hall's 'Satires.'

Buck, signifying to wash.—In his new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, is not Dr. Latham in error when he interprets the word "buck" as to steep in lye for washing? Nares says, "It seems, from 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' that they bucked the clothes in the river, in which case we lose sight of the lye, or luvium, of the etymologists, of which I am inclined to doubt the authority. The expression of buck-washing conveys the idea of a particular mode. . . . This bucking was done by beating the clothes in the water on a stone, with a pole flattened at the end. Hence we have also to beat a buck—

Faster! I am out of breath, I am sure;
 If I were to beat a buck I can strike no harder.
 Mass., Virg. Marb., iv. 2.

It is still practised in many parts of this island, but particularly in Scotland. **Bucking** continues to be the technical term for washing new yarn, linen, &c., in process of whitening them." Dr. Latham cites words from various languages as congeners, amongst them *byka*, from the Swedish; but Dr. Serenius, in a note to that word, says, *buck* is Gothic *bocke*, a *bucka* verberare; which confirms Nares. The Danish *bak* is the equivalent to *byka*: from these two are perhaps derived *bucket* and *basket*, both being required in *bucking*, i.e. washing. So also a buck, or dandy, may be called so from being careful to have his garments well bucked or cleansed. The box given on the ears of unruly children is ascribed by Dr. Latham to the Danish *bak*. Is it refining too much to ascribe *basking* to the same root? As part of the process of bucking, or basking, the clothes would be laid in the sunshine, and thus any one laid or lying in the sun would be said metaphorically to be *basking*.—Another word of very different signification would seem to spring from the Swedish form of the same root, namely, *bickering*. According to Jamieson, it is especially applied in Scotland to a fight with stones, and also signifies the constant motion of weapons, and the rapid succession of strokes in a battle or broil, or the noise occasioned by successive strokes, by throwing of stones, or by any rapid motion. The squabbles of washerwomen when bucking or byking would be likely to be as proverbial as the *Billingsgate* of another portion of the fair sex; and the injunction to "wash dirty linen at home" may have a much more ancient origin than the first Napoleon, to whom it is frequently ascribed.

A DICKEY SAM.

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This Office combines every advantage offered by any Assurance Company. Its great age and large capital afford perfect security; the Premiums are very moderate, and the Bonuses distributed have been unusually large. Thirty days are allowed for the payment of renewal premiums.

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CLEMENT J. OLDHAM, Secretary.

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Sum Assured—inclusive of Bonus Additions—at that date 5,390,750 2 11

Estimated Liability thereon (Northampton Table of Mortality, 3 per cent. interest) 1,481,569 0 4
That is less than one-half the Fund invested.

Total Amount of Bonus Additions made to Policies 2,800,000 19 9
Amount of Profits divided for the Seven Years ending 20th August, 1868 532,369 7 8

Annual Income 314,967 14 3
Total Claims paid—inclusive of Bonus Additions 6,627,044 7 7

Copies of the Annual Reports and Balance Sheets, as well as of the Periodical Valuation Accounts, Tables of Rates, and every information to be obtained on application.

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The Whole of the Profits divided Yearly amongst the Members.

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Accumulated Capital (31st Dec, 1868)—1,252,174.
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Instituted 1821.

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October, 1869. ROBERT LEWIS, Secretary.

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Established in 1797.
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Octavius E. Coope, Esq.
John Cope Davis, Esq.
Henry Farquhar, Esq.
Chas. Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
J. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D. F.R.S.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.
Sums Assured and Bonus Additions..... £5,000,000.
Invested Funds £1,500,000.
Income £140,000.

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